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FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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DEBT COMMISSION TO BE LENIENT IN TERMS TO BRITAIN

Only United States Congress,
However, Has Power to Cancel
War Debts of Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Only the Congress of the United States has the power to cancel the rising \$11,000,000,000 in war loans owed by Great Britain and other European countries to the United States and until Congress takes such action the American Allied Debt Funding Commission will expect these debtor nations to begin negotiations toward funding the claims into long-term obligations.

This was the comment of high officials in the executive branch of the Government today on the note addressed by Lord Balfour, acting Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, to France, Italy, Yugoslavia and Greece, in which an appeal is made for an international settlement of debts and reparations on the basis of a general cancellation of inter-allied debts and a reduction of the German reparations.

The executive head of the Government may make recommendations to the Debt Funding Commission, but nothing so drastic as cancellation of claims is contemplated. It was said on high authority today. It is not the intention of the executive branch of the Government to make recommendations that would be contrary to the purpose of the act establishing the commission. While not stated officially, it is believed political conditions also influence the situation.

Congress has stated its position on foreign debts by establishing the funding commission, it was said, and there is no move in Congress now to reverse this action. Though the funding commission has the power to make recommendations to Congress, it was said that this is not likely to be done. Should any recommendations be made they would be in the nature of terms of funding rather than complete cancellation of the claims.

Though the note of the British acting Foreign Secretary may be intended for American consumption and a "feeler" the view was expressed here that it was intended for equal attention by the powers addressed. They are told Great Britain's predicament; that America is calling for her money, and Great Britain must do the same to her debtor nations.

Contract Between Two Countries
However, the attitude taken by high officials of the executive branch of the Government in close touch with the foreign debt situation is that Great Britain's \$5,000,000,000 debt to the United States is a contract between that country and this and it involves no other nations.

The debts owed to Great Britain, the reparations and other European conditions undoubtedly affect Great Britain's ability to pay, and it is the intention of the American Allied Debt Commission to make its terms as lenient as possible, within the scope of the provisions laid down by Congress. The two main conditions of funding are that the rate of interest be not less than 4 1/2 per cent and the duration of the loans to be not more than 25 years.

High treasury officials expressed the view that the interest payments overdue from these countries would be added to the principal and interest again charged on the increased amount. Negotiations are now under way with France. Jean V. Parmentier, Director of Finance of the French Treasury, has been conferring with Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and chairman of the American Allied Debt Funding Commission, as well as with other members of the commission.

General Cancellation
One Treasury official pointed out that should there be a general cancellation of the claims.

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FINANCIAL RELIEF FOR GERMANY THROUGH MORATORIUM ADVISED

American Banker Tells Institute of Politics This Would
Help to Restore Shaken Credit of Europe

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 2 (Staff Correspondence).—"Granting of moratorium to Germany and reduction of reparations charges to a reasonable figure are the most important preliminary steps toward the restoration of Europe's credit," declared Paul M. Warburg, New York banker, at today's round table conference on the rehabilitation of Europe, held in connection with the Second Institute of Politics.

"When these have been taken," he said, "Great Britain and the United States can cancel some of the allied debts, and with the aid of moral and grant a substantial loan to Germany." Mr. Warburg corroborated statements previously made here by other financial experts that indiscriminate loans to the hard-pressed nations of Europe would not prove a panacea. "It would be a senseless waste," he declared, "to make gold loans to coun-

tries menaced by uncertain credit, heavy adverse trade balances, and large foreign debts."

Experts contribute to discussion illuminating contributions to the discussion were made by Dr. Josef Redlich, Austrian lecturer, and Philip Kerr, British lecturer, at the institute. Neither at present occupies an official position, but each is in a position to be well-informed on opinion in his own country.

Dr. Redlich was inclined to attribute much of Europe's present difficulty to the terms of the peace treaties. He declared that the victorious powers had done practically nothing since the war to help the German Democracy meet its obligations. Mr. Kerr, in a moderate and well-reasoned address, pointed out that no statesman could go beyond the public

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BRITAIN ENUNCIATES HER DEBTS POLICY

Note Sent to European Premiers
in Which Is Made Clear Her
Attitude on Repayment

LONDON, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Lord Balfour, acting Foreign Secretary, has forwarded a note on behalf of the British Government to France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Portugal, and Greece on the subject of the repayment of international loans. The note states that the British Government cannot treat the repayment of the Anglo-American loan as if it were an isolated incident in which only the United States and Great Britain had any concern. This transaction, it is pointed out, is but one of a connected series in which Great Britain appears sometimes as a debtor and sometimes as a creditor. If Great Britain's undoubted obligations as a debtor are to be enforced, her not less undoubted rights as a creditor cannot be left wholly in abeyance.

Declaring it is regretfully constrained to request the French Government to make arrangements for dealing to the best of its ability with the Anglo-French loans, the British Government says it desires to explain that the amount of interest and payment for which it asks depends less on what France and the other Allies owe Great Britain than on what Great Britain has to pay to the United States.

Great Britain's Policy
The policy favored by His Majesty, the note states, is that of surrendering Great Britain's share of German reparations and writing off, through one great transaction, the whole body of inter-allied indebtedness.

"But if this is found to be impossible of accomplishment," the note says, "we wish it to be understood that we do not in any event desire to make a profit of any less satisfactory arrangement. In no circumstances do we propose to ask more from our debtors than is necessary to pay our creditors."

And while we do not ask more, he will admit that we can hardly be content with less; for it should not be forgotten, though it sometimes is, that our liabilities were incurred for others, not for ourselves."

Enemy Countries Involved
Pointing out in conclusion that it is not merely a question between the Allies, because former enemy countries also are involved, and the greatest debtor is Germany, the note declares that the Government does not suggest,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

STRIKERS ACCEPT, RAILROADS REJECT HARDING PROPOSAL

Unions Embrace Peace Plan in
Toto While Executives Refuse
on Seniority Question

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Chiefs of the striking rail employees today voted to accept President Harding's proposals for ending the railroad strike and appointed a committee to draft the text of the acceptance and forward it to the President immediately.

The action was taken among the more than 100 chiefs of the six federated shopcrafts under B. M. Jewell, Timothy Hegly, president of the Stationary Firemen and Oilers Union, the only other organization on strike, announced that his organization would concur in the shopcrafts' action.

While this action by the strikers was anticipated in rail circles here, new moves for peace were expected to come from the railroad executives and from Washington. It was pointed out that definite rejection of the President's proposal concerning restoration of seniority rights to men who went on strike would leave the next move to Mr. Harding. Well-informed railroad men here believed that the President might address an open letter to the rail executives urging them to stop disputing over seniority rights and that the welfare of the country would be served at the same time as an address to the country at large.

However, although chiefs of the country's railroads at their meeting yesterday in New York voted to reject the seniority proposal, the belief was current here that this did not constitute a settlement of the controversy with the railroads was well received here in official quarters. Especially was this noticeable coming directly behind the emphatic rejection by the railroad executives of the Nation of this proposal, due to the fact that the proposal that the strikers be returned to work with their seniority rights unimpaired did not coordinate with their ideas.

Official Washington Cheered
With News That Strikers Adopt
Rail Peace Plan of President

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The announcement made today, in Chicago, that the representatives of the six railroad shopcrafts now on strike had accepted the proposal of President Harding for a settlement of their controversy with the railroads was well received here in official quarters. Especially was this noticeable coming directly behind the emphatic rejection by the railroad executives of the Nation of this proposal, due to the fact that the proposal that the strikers be returned to work with their seniority rights unimpaired did not coordinate with their ideas.

While no official notification of the acceptance by the strike leaders had been received at the White House, the reports were to the effect that the plan as formulated by Mr. Harding has been accepted by the union chiefs in toto.

In the reply of the 18 railroad presidents, which reached the White House last night and upon which the President refused to comment, he had heard from the workers and had been given sufficient opportunity to digest both replies, it was stated that the roads were willing to accept, conditionally, the first two of the Hardy proposals but, as had been expected, they flatly refused to subscribe to the suggestion that striking shopmen assume their old seniority, contending that this would work an injustice upon those workers who had remained loyal to the railroads, and such others as had taken the places of the strikers.

It was pointed out to the conference that the railroad executives by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Labor, as representative of the Administration, that Mr. Harding did not attach as great importance to the seniority question as to the stipulation, in his proposals, that both workers and railroads, hereafter, "recognize the validity of all decisions of the Railroad Labor Board."

Rail Executives Say Refusal
of Peace Plan Sustains Board;
Text of President's Letter

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press).—In rejecting the third section of President Harding's proposals for ending the shopmen's strike, the railroads are standing behind the Federal Railroad Labor Board, according to rail executives who pointed out today that the board had told the men who refused to strike that they would have seniority rights and permanent employment. Notices have been sent to employees that, in accordance with the board and railroad promises, the shop workers who remained loyal as well as the new men will be protected.

Spokesmen for the railroads stated the program adopted at the meeting of the executives was final and that the roads would act as a unit. Emphatic denial was made that any roads would effect a settlement with the strikers independent of the stand taken by the majority.

Leaders of the strikers said they welcomed the "fight to a finish" which must follow the action of the rail executives and declared that the operation of the transportation lines was being further retarded daily.

Mr. Harding's Proposals
The text of President Harding's letter embodying his proposals for the settlement of the railroad strike follows:

I am writing to convey to you the terms of agreement, as I understand them, upon which the railway managers and united shopcraft workers are to agree, preliminary to calling off the existing strike.

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AMERICAN WOMEN ARRIVE AT HAVRE

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Eighty-seven women representing 24 American cities, chosen as "good will delegates" to visit France under the auspices of the American committee for Devastated France, arrived at Havre on the liner France today. They were met by French officials and by Miss Anne Morgan, chairman of the American committee.

They will come to Paris today and on Friday will divide into two parties, one of which will visit the devastated regions while the other will make a tour of the chateau districts of Touraine.

MR. REED RETAINS LEAD IN MISSOURI PRIMARY RETURNS

Reports From Country Districts,
However, Are Expected to
Favor Breckinridge Long

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—More than any other single influence, the wet vote in Missouri explains the strength of Senator James A. Reed in his race for renomination to the Senate on the Democratic ticket against Breckinridge Long, former Assistant Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson.

Latest returns indicate that Mr. Reed is leading by about 16,000 votes in the Democratic primary. Mr. Long is running stronger in the country districts, where the dry vote is in the majority. Despite the gaining lead of Mr. Reed, it is apparent that the race between the two candidates will be very close, with the result still in doubt until the last of the precincts has reported. Wet organs in St. Louis, however, are claiming Mr. Reed's renomination.

R. R. Brewster of Kansas City has won the Republican nomination for Senator. In the final race in November, he is being counted upon to defeat the Democratic nominee, whether Mr. Reed or Mr. Long.

In Virginia, Claude A. Swanson, personal friend and strong ally of Woodrow Wilson, has swept the State for renomination to the Senate by more than 50,000 votes over Gov. Westmoreland Davis. Mr. Swanson's strong organization built up after many years in the Senate, is chiefly responsible for his victory.

Mr. Sutherland Probable Winner
"Old Guard" Republicans in the Senate found some degree of comfort in the apparent renomination of Howard Sutherland (R.), Senator from West Virginia. Mr. Sutherland voted with the Administration on all occasions.

The Democratic nomination in West Virginia goes to M. M. Neely of Fairmont, former Representative in Congress, whose majority over Mrs. Izette Jewell Brown will be about 3000 or 4000 votes, according to late returns.

These three states were the only ones involving senatorial nominations. In Oklahoma and Kansas, however, seats in the House and state tickets are in the balance. Miss Alice Robertson, the only woman representative in Congress, appears to have been renominated on the Republican ticket in Oklahoma.

While the chief political issue in the Democratic senatorial race in Missouri was Wilsonism versus James A. Reed, it is the general opinion here that the liquor vote proved Mr. Reed's main support in the campaign. In every precinct, the wet element was wide-awake and organized, particularly so in St. Louis and Kansas City, which gave Mr. Reed large leads. At the same time Mr. Reed is supposed to have attracted a heavy wet Republican vote.

Whether Mr. Reed is renominated or defeated, the result will demonstrate that the wets' strength is not to be underestimated in the coming primaries. Over-confidence on the part of many prohibition leaders in Missouri, it is maintained, cost Mr. Long many votes. As an out and out dry candidate, Mr. Long received the moral and actual support of the state Anti-Saloon League.

Personality a Big Factor
Mr. Reed's personality was another factor in the campaign that won him votes. While the Wilson Democrats made a strenuous fight against him, the "League of Nations" plea is not cutting such a figure in state campaigns as the "beer and light wines" issue, the high cost of living, freight rates and other domestic issues dealing directly and indirectly with the taxpayers' ability to pay. While defeat of Mr. Long would be proclaimed as a repudiation of Woodrow Wilson's leadership in Missouri by his political enemies, the returns indicate that the surprising strength of the wet vote is playing a more important part.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Defeat of Philip P. Campbell, chairman of the House Rules Committee, in the Third Kansas District was the big primary surprise in congressional circles here. For some time his friends, especially among the western group of House Republicans, had been grooming him as a candidate for Speaker next year against Frederick H. Gillett. Although he had never permitted a formal campaign to be launched, it was generally understood that he would be put up as a western candidate in the party conference.

As chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. Campbell often had found opposition among certain elements of his party to special rules which gave privileged status to important bills.

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NATION-WIDE VICTORY FOR WETS IS FORECAST BY CHICAGO POLITICIAN

Influential Leader of Foreign Element Opposed
to Enforcement Says Prohibition Will
Be Gone "in Two Years"

CONTROL OF DRYS IN LEGISLATURE THREATENED BY PUBLIC APATHY

Best Wet Organization Illinois Has Seen for More Than
a Decade, Together With Split Vote of Anti-Saloon
Supporters, Leaves Voters Unmoved

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable officeholders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—"We'll scare enough fellows at this election to bring about a modification of prohibition."

This, in the words of Anton J. Cermak, political leader of the wets in Chicago, is the national aim of the wets in this year's elections. Mr. Cermak, himself a city alderman, is Chicago's wettest and most dangerous candidate.

"In two years we won't have prohibition," Mr. Cermak told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "There will be no saloons, but I don't think they will stop anybody from purchasing wine and beer and carrying it home."

"Suppose you were a Senator and saw Governor Ferguson elected Senator from Texas on an out-and-out wet platform. What would you do on a vote on modification of national prohibition? You would sit up and take notice, and so would every smart politician."

Wet Victory Forecast
"There'll be a lot of changes in this next Congress. We'll make any attempt there to change prohibition laws? You can rest assured we will. We'll put a lot of fellows on record. We'll have a few congressmen beaten right here in Chicago that you never figured would be defeated. What we did to Congressman Ireland at Peoria is what we will do to a lot of others."

"Here in Illinois we are asking the state Legislature and Congress to modify the prohibition laws. We will take a vote in several states. We are going into several states in which we shall make a fight. I don't need to tell you where. You'll hear."

"You'll find a few drys cleaned up through the State and here and there you will find a congressman who learns on election day to carry out the sentiment of the people."

Mr. Cermak is chairman of the committee for circulation of petitions of the Illinois division of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition. These are petitions asking a statewide vote in November on light wines and beer.

"I drew this question and submitted it in the City Council," Alderman Cermak said.

Referendum Proposed
The division claim, it already has 350,000 signatures, 100,000 more than needed to put the question on the ballot. Mr. Cermak is credited by the division with turning in 20,000 to 30,000 Chicago signatures.

Mr. Cermak is running for president of the County Board, which office, next to mayor of Chicago and state's attorney, is possibly the most important local position. The county appropriations last year totaled \$10,600,000. The county employs a host of employees, spending last year \$7,166,000 for salaries.

Mr. Cermak has held public office here practically without interruption since 1909. It is, however, as the Goliath of the organized wets that he is best known in Chicago. For years he has been secretary of the United Societies for local self-government, which is composed of societies of the foreign-born or of foreign extraction, enrolled from Chicago's huge foreign population. It is devoted to perpetuation of old world "striking customs."

Foreign Societies Aid
Mr. Cermak is of Bohemian extraction. Leopold Neumann, the society's organizer, is an Austrian, and other officers during the war were of so uniformly German or Austrian extraction that the local press took it up and the societies finally countered criticism by passing some Americanization resolutions.

Year in and year out Mr. Cermak with his wet organization staved off every attempt to regulate the liquor traffic in Chicago. He successfully fought the women and other citizens who sought to wipe out disreputable dances running until 3 a. m. under "special bar permits."

It took national prohibition to put a crimp in his protection of the saloon and the United Societies. Of his candidacy for president of the county board, Alderman Cermak told the Monitor correspondent: "I am not running on a beer and wine platform, but on 39 years in public life."

"I know more about county institutions than any other man. The drys never think of me except in connection with the liquor question."

GREECE TO RESTATE CASE IN NOTE TO ALLIED POWERS

Government to Further Explain Position Regarding Proposed
Occupation of Constantinople

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Aug. 2.—Disappointed at the refusal of the allied powers to sanction its occupation of Constantinople, the Greek Government has decided to address to them a new note restating its views and urging that no obstacles be placed in its path. Meanwhile the people follow silently the movements in diplomatic circles and in ministerial councils and await with great eagerness the succession of events in the Near East. While the allied attitude is generally regretted the fact is not lost sight of that the situation is difficult for all countries concerned and that the conflict of interests prevents anything in the nature of a unified policy being followed in the Levant.

The comments in British press tend to justify the desire of Greece "to force peace," while those of the French journals are decidedly antagonistic.

Minor Clash Between
Turkish and Greek Forces

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Constantinople breathed easier today under the general conviction that the danger of an attack on the city by the Greeks had been averted. Troop movements continued all last night and today, with

additional allied forces debarking along the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn. These included landing parties from one Mediterranean fleet to the number of about 10,000, who now are massed along the frontier lines northwest of the city's walls.

The Greek army has given no evidence of any disposition to take definite action without the approval of the allied governments, but a minor clash occurred near Kourfaly, when Greek cavalry forces advanced too far into the Turkish lines. Three were killed and two wounded.

Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles Harrington, commander of the allied forces, has declined the Sublime Porte's offer of two divisions of Turkish troops in view of the fact that Turkey still is technically at war with the Allies.

Greeks to Avoid Allies

ATHENS, Aug. 2.—According to the newspapers, the Government has instructed the commander-in-chief of the Greek Army in Asia Minor and Thrace to avoid all contact with the allied troops.

Cruisers' Sailing Canceled

MALTA, Aug. 2.—Orders for the departure of the British light cruiser squadron with reinforcements for Constantinople have been canceled.

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LOW GERMAN MARK AFFECTS AMERICA

Government and Capitalists Feel Results of Toppling Rate of European Exchange

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Although the fall of the German mark to the low rate of 600 for a dollar is of the most serious import to the British and French, the United States Government has a strong indirect interest in the stability of German exchange, it was stated in official quarters here today.

The reason of this is that Germany's principal creditors owe war debts to this country of approximately \$10,000,000,000 and German inability to pay will lessen the ability of her creditors to pay the United States. It has been said since a French representative on the Debt Funding Commission has been in this country that France can pay only when and what she can collect from Germany.

The interest of American capitalists in the situation created by the collapse of the German mark is in some respects more direct than that of the United States Government, for the reason that enormous sums have been invested in European securities. All these investments have had their value affected unfavorably, for practically all European exchanges have declined in sympathy with the mark.

While American officials will not discuss the reparations question or the exchange situation for quotation, they admit that there may come a point where credit and exchange will collapse, industry will be paralyzed and wholesale bankruptcy ensue, and that America cannot fail to be affected by such a financial catastrophe.

English statesmen and financiers have admitted more openly a similar possibility, and the policy of Lloyd George has been directed toward the support of German finance in order that ultimate disaster may be avoided.

Lord Beaverbrook recently warned England and France that German bankruptcy was not far removed. The unmistakable symptoms, he said, would be when German traders in Germany found their own currency and began doing business only in sterling, guilders, dollars, francs or lire. As this condition has not manifested itself as yet to an alarming degree it would appear that there is still time to save Germany from bankruptcy.

PROHIBITION NAVY WILL PUT TO SEA

New York to Have Blockade of Motorboats and Smacks

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—A fully equipped prohibition navy will now patrol the waters of New York harbor on the lookout for rum-runners who have been bringing contraband liquor ashore here. John D. Appleby, zone chief prohibition agent, and Thomas Whittle, acting surveyor of customs, announce that a practical blockade is to be established by a fleet of five fast motorboats, four former submarine chasers and five fishing smacks. The motorboats and prohibition men will man these vessels and operate constantly within the 12-mile limit.

Mr. Appleby stated that conditions had made it necessary to take extraordinary precautions to put a stop to the activities of the rum-runners and he is convinced that with the aid of this prohibition navy he can cover New York harbor and the Jersey coast in such effective fashion that it will be almost impossible for the evaders of the law to continue their operations successfully.

In addition to this fleet of vessels, 45 additional agents have been added to the general staff. The submarine chasers are the Hap, Taylor, Jensen, and Larsen and they are armed with one-pounders. The other craft in the prohibition navy carry sawed-off shotguns and rifles. All of the vessels are equipped with wireless. Each submarine chaser carries a crew of 14 men, including two customs inspectors. The motorboats carry crews composed of five men, all of whom are prohibition agents. The submarine chasers are to be stationed at Ambrose Light, Quarantine Station, off Rockaway, in Jamaica Bay and near City Island, and will be ready for instant service day and night.

Mr. Appleby believes that the fishing smacks will be most successful in detecting efforts to evade the law. They will be manned by prohibition agents in the guise of ordinary fishermen, and thus not attract attention.

ONTARIO SOON SELLS ITS ELECTRIC POWER

TORONTO, July 26 (Special Correspondence).—The third 60,000-horsepower generator of the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission was given an initial run yesterday at the new Chippawa plant at Queenstown. The conclusion of this unit will bring the total of power available from Chippawa to 175,000 horsepower. Sir Adam Beck stated yesterday that the whole of this output would be sold by the middle of August, and that in view of the possible abnormal demand for power, consequent to the coal shortage, work on units number four and five would be pushed to completion as soon as possible.

Sir Adam thought the whole of the power from Chippawa will be sold within six to eight years.

AMERICAN RELIEF TO PUT ARMENIAN FARMERS ON FEET

Corn Grits Advanced and Large Irrigation Projects Undertaken to Meet Needs of Persecuted People

By GARDNER L. HARDING

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—According to John W. Macé, field director of the Near East Relief, who has just succeeded Capt. S. N. Bobo in charge of the New York office of the organization, important changes are contemplated in the next few months which will supplement relief work in the Near East with a progressive program of rehabilitation and will put American aid, in spite of the unsettled state of the country, on a more permanent basis than ever before.

"Our new plans are being carefully considered on the ground," said Mr. Macé to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent yesterday, "by C. V. Vickrey, our general secretary, who, with one of our associate secretaries, Barclay Atcheson, and W. A. Bibb, a special representative of Senator Capper, are now in Asia Minor. A detailed account of our new plans will have to await their return this fall, but it can be said now that the rehabilitation work in Armenia and the other Near Eastern countries ravaged so terribly by famine may at last be put on its feet.

Operating Large Farm
"As a beginning we have already advanced 1000 tons of American corn grits to some 10,300 Armenian farmers on condition that it be used as food until harvest, and that all barley and other grain on hand be used as seed. In return for the corn grits, the farmers have agreed to return, after harvest, an equal amount of barley for seeding purposes. The Armenian Government has guaranteed that this agreement will be fulfilled, and hopes to start by its means something like an endless chain of rehabilitation. In just the same way, large irrigation projects have been undertaken at Erivan and Alexandropol, the pay for labor being largely in American corn grits, while it is now possible to say that, in addition to the orphans in our relief institutions, 129,000 persons are receiving 10 pounds of American corn per month in return for which they are engaged in road building and sanitation work throughout the larger cities.

"This shows the new possibilities of our work," continued Mr. Macé; "it is the second stage of doing what we can to put Armenia, for instance, on her feet again. Among other things we are now operating the largest farm in the country, a tract of 15,000 acres of the finest farm land in the country. It will be operated this year under American control and direction, not only for its valuable crops but for the special purpose of demonstrating American agricultural methods. American tractors and army mules will be two of the novelties of the first year's operation; several hundred head of cattle and 1000 sheep will be maintained, and a large part of the food required by the Near East Relief orphanages in Armenia will be produced, including a crop of potatoes, which can probably be produced cheaper than any other food crop in Armenia, estimated at from 300 to 500 bushels an acre.

DR. GRAHAM BELL HAS PASSED AWAY

Telephone Inventor Devoted Much Time to Research Work

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 2.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, passed away at his home near Baddeck this morning.

Alexander Graham Bell lived to see experiments which he began less than 50 years ago result in a means of communication for millions of people by long distance telephone conversations daily in all parts of the world. The possibility of talking over a wire, ridiculed then as a dream by almost everybody except Bell, became during his lifetime a reality commonplace and marvelous.

Means of communication had been a hobby in the Bell family long before the advent of the inventor of the telephone. With this heritage the son born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847 undertook similar experiments while still a lad. Then the Bell family migrated to Brantford, Canada.

A meeting at that time with Sir Charles Wheatstone, the English inventor of the telegraph, fired the young elocutionist with ambition to invent a musical, or multiple, telegraph, which eventually turned out to be a telephone. Several years before he received his patent he was appointed a professor in Boston University and opened his instantly successful "School of Vocal Physiology."

But teaching interfered with his inventing, and he soon gave it up to devote more time to his experiments. Dr. Bell's laboratories have been located since 1886 near Baddeck, Cape Breton. There for many years he conducted research and experiment in aerial locomotion and other scientific subjects and maintained his private museum showing the development of his greatest inventions. In the World War Dr. Bell and F. W. Baldwin invented a boat called a hydromine which developed a speed of 70 miles an hour and was called the fastest in the world.

TO WRITE ON WESTERN CANADA
VICTORIA, B. C., July 19 (Special Correspondence).—Sir William Schooling, noted English scholar, has arrived at the Pacific Coast to gather material for a new history of the Hudson's Bay Company, which will be to a great extent a history of early western Canada. "Sir William is visiting old Hudson's Bay posts and is examining rare historical papers in the provincial library here."

MONTREAL PORT RECORD
MONTREAL, July 27 (Special Correspondence).—What is stated to be a record shipment in dairy produce for this port left one day recently when a single vessel carried away a cargo consisting of 55,364 packages of butter, of which 46,394 packages were shipped by local exporters and 8900 packages by western houses. The total weight of the cargo was approximately 2,600,000 pounds and valued at about \$1,150,000.

"This farm has been leased by the Armenian Government, which, for all the fact that under so-called Russian control it has the appearance of being a Soviet government, is acting with great moderation. In fact, the Soviet phase is largely window-dressing, to my mind an expert in the Communism in the part of Armenia under its control are notable by their absence. Aside from its inevitable inexperience, it has not so far been at all a bad government. And the Russian influence has this positive good—that the Russians are the only people in the Near East that the Turks really fear. Historically, Russia has been Turkey's Nemesis in the Caucasus, and Russia's position there today is a thoroughly salutary influence; for, in spite of the transitory influence of Bolshevism, the Russians are still Russians at heart, and their interest in the Christian peoples is a permanent interest.

"This brings me to the present state of the Christian minorities themselves. It is unfortunely terrible, and will continue to be so until in some way the Turks can be brought to their senses. Anarchy reigns supreme in the cities of Anatolia under Mustafa Kemal Pasha's control; and Moslems have shared with Christians the complete stagnation of trade and progress. Mustafa Kemal Pasha is a name to conjure with abroad, but in Anatolia itself he seems completely powerless to restrain some of his lieutenants. Take Osman Agah, for instance, who was Governor of Trebizond and is now at Karsaoun, near Samoun. Mustafa is a zealot in religion, but he is a patriot in many ways; Osman Agah is a marauding, murdering Kurd, whose crimes go unpunished because there is no Turkish power big enough to punish him. And there are many like him, who make Mustafa Kemal Pasha's boasted authority a shadow and a disgrace.

Who Shall Enforce Decisions?
"These things should be taken into account in the future, the investigation, for the anarchy in Turkey, as in all other undisciplined parts of the world, rests on unpunished crime for its encouragement and continuance. I hope the investigation will be one with teeth in it; for after all, it is to confirm, not to discover the truth. We know the record, and naturally Turkey is not anxious to have it proved—and she has friends among the powers which sympathize with her. The British recommendation, that the investigation be conducted by the International Red Cross, has much to recommend it—provided the presence of the aforementioned is adequately guaranteed. "If the International Red Cross undertakes it, it can be depended upon to make a thorough investigation. There will only remain one of the oldest questions of the whole problem. Who shall enforce its decisions and carry out its conclusions? And I hope the plight of the Christian minorities in Asia Minor will not again be tantalized by that impasse."

AUBURN TO HELP BOYS IN COLLEGE

Business Men Plan Fund for Aid of Students

AUBURN, Me., Aug. 2 (Special).—The Auburn Chamber of Commerce will assist boys who seek a college education, as a result of the experience of several Auburn men who have done this work of their own volition. There are several Auburn men who have loaned sums of money to boys to start them in college, finding that most boys need nothing but the start. A hundred and fifty dollars is usually enough. This gives them a footing and they begin to earn of themselves.

One Auburn man has assisted several boys. A Poland man sent a number of boys to college. One, a Bowdoin boy whom he started, probably could endow Bowdoin with \$100,000, or twice as much, and never miss it. The Chamber of Commerce has taken up the matter of starting a loan fund by contribution from citizens. If anyone contributing ever needed it more than this fund, it would probably be returned. This fund has been made the subject of a special report by a committee of which Paul Bean is chairman.

The committee proposes the sum of \$2000 as the least possible with which the fund could start. This money shall be loaned to boys who seek education, at a regular rate of interest. The borrower is to pay it back within a stated time. By this way it may be loaned again. The income from the interest is to be added to the fund. The fund is to be administered by trustees in regular form who shall take all of the care usually required with loans by banks and who shall give bonds for the faithful performance of duty.

PRESENT POSTAGE STAMPS ARE TO BE SUPPLANTED SOON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—(By The Associated Press).—Postage stamps ranging in denominations from one cent to 55 are to undergo radical changes as to design and color, with a view to preventing loss by the Post Office Department due to lack of distinctive features, it was announced today.

All stamps ranging in denomination from one to seven cents now bear the portrait of George Washington, while an etching of Benjamin Franklin appears on those ranging from eight cents to 55. The department contemplated retaining the Washington and Franklin portraits upon certain stamps but, it was said, will substitute portraits of leading figures in American history on the others.

COURT UPHOLDS HEALING RIGHT

California Medical Law Exempting Christian Scientists Sustained

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27 (Special Correspondence).—The Supreme Court of California has adopted as its opinion the decision written by Justice Victor E. Shaw of Los Angeles, Appellate Court, in the case of People vs. Jordan.

The case was one in which chiropractors sought state licenses to practice. At the hearing in the Appellate Court, the defendant attacked the constitutionality of the medical act providing for the examination of applicants for license and the practice of those licensed to treat physical and mental illness of persons, and to establish a board of examiners.

This act made it illegal for any person to practice without having at the time a valid unrevoked certificate. It being provided that it should not be construed as applying to any kind of treatment by prayer, nor interference in any way with religion.

It was argued by defendant's attorney that the act was discriminatory, by reason of exempting Christian Scientists from the provisions of the act, and since under the act they were in express terms exempt from its provisions, it was alleged to be void.

Members of the Appellate Court disagreed upon the question, as a result of which it went to the Supreme Court, where the opinion written by Justice Shaw, of the court where the case first was heard, was adopted. The opinion sustains the constitutionality of the medical act requiring persons named therein to possess certain qualifications, and exempting Christian Scientists therefrom.

CONIFER FOREST GIVEN TO STATE

California Gets 300-Acre Recreation Park

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 27 (Special Correspondence).—The State of California has just received a gift of 300 acres of the finest conifer forest in Siskiyou County from Miss Mary Burt Brittain, to be maintained forever by the State as a public recreation ground and park, in memory of her brother, Judge William G. Brittain, of San Francisco. The gift, which is the finest bit of forestry preserved for preservation since William Kent gave Muir Woods to the national government, is nine miles west of the town of Sisson, and is easily accessible by rail, highway and trails.

The deed of gift provides that no timber ever shall be cut from the tract, and that, other than the clearing away of underbrush to provide camping sites, no "improvements" are to be made, and the forest is to be left forever "as it is today." The land is in the Shasta National Forest region.

The tract incloses Castle Lake, a beautiful body of fresh water, and extends for a mile along both sides of Castle Creek, below the lake. From the hills which rise in it an excellent view is had of Mt. Shasta. The Sisson Chamber of Commerce has agreed to provide a road within the new forest and there is an open space which will provide an automobile parking camp, without the necessity of cutting a single tree. It is estimated that the gift is worth \$300,000.

JAMAICA ADVERTISING TO ATTRACT TOURISTS

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 10 (Special Correspondence).—In continuance of the new measures which are being taken here to push the claims of Jamaica and its attractions as a tourist resort, the Attorney-General of the island, F. C. Wells-Durast, is being sent to New York to interview representatives of steamship and tourist agencies regarding a publicity campaign in behalf of Jamaica. The United Fruit Company and the Raymoun Whitcomb Company are his particular aim. The proposal to send him came from the publicity committee of the Jamaica Imperial Association and was sanctioned by the Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, after the legislative council had passed the law setting up an administrative council which is to draw £3000 per year from the public Treasury and to raise a like sum by private subscription. It is expected that the Attorney-General will get into touch with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Government and may visit Canada on the business of advertising Jamaica there.

The youngsters recognize the sign of good bread. If the Holsum sign isn't on your store, get it there quick! We ship to every state from the Lakes to the Gulf.

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CHINA'S CONSTITUTION MAY RESEMBLE THAT OF AMERICA

Right of Provinces to Maintain Own Assemblies to Be Recognized Under New Régime

PEKING, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Parliament and President Li Yuan-Hung are in complete agreement over the adoption of a permanent constitution for China similar to that of the United States. The Cabinet announced today. The right of each province to maintain its own assembly is to be recognized. This, it is believed, will comply with the demands of the southern provinces for provincial autonomy.

Chen Troops Drive Forces of Dr. Sun From Shichow

CANTON, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Chen Chung-ming's forces, who are favorable to the

Peking Republic, have defeated the troops of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the deposed president of the Canton Republic, and driven them from Shichow, 180 miles north of Canton, to a point beyond Chihing, more than 40 miles northeast of Shichow, according to a bulletin given out at General Chen's Canton headquarters.

The bulletin says the Chen Chung-ming army captured 2000 rifles, 21 machine guns and 9 cannon. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's losses are placed at 3000 killed, wounded or captured. Chen's losses are not reported.

Another bulletin claims a victory for Chen, near Yunyun, about 40 miles southeast of Shichow, with the capture of 800 rifles. Dr. Sun announced today he had received no advices from the battlefield.

MONTREAL MAKES SHIPPING RECORD

Handles 138,453,980 Bushels of Grain During Year 1921

MONTREAL, July 28 (Special Correspondence).—Figures just issued by the Grain Clearance Board of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal show from the opening of navigation to the evening of July 23 almost 50,000,000 bushels of grain were shipped to Europe from the Port of Montreal, an achievement not only equalling that of last year, when a new record was created, but exceeding it by nearly 2,000,000 bushels. M. P. Fennell, general manager of the port and chairman of the Grain Clearance Board, said that all indications for the future pointed to an even greater advance over last year's figures, which might be regarded as eminently satisfactory, as the 1921 shipments were by far the greatest in the history of the port, amounting to 138,453,980 bushels, or nearly 50,000,000 bushels more than were shipped from any other port on the North American continent. The outstanding feature of the present situation is the speedy dispatch given the ocean steamers coming to take the grain away. The port established a record for the season on July 19 when a total of 1,109,323 bushels were shipped out during the 24 hours.

MAJOR BLAKE AT AMBALA
AMBALA, India, Aug. 2.—Major W. T. Blake, the British aviator who is attempting to circle the globe by airplane, arrived here last night from Lahore. The weather in Northern India is unfavorable for flying, owing to monsoons.

LUIGI FACTA FORMS NEW GOVERNMENT

Personnel of Italian Cabinet Is Made Public by Prime Minister

ROME, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The new Italian Cabinet as revised by Luigi Facta was announced today as follows:

Prime Minister, Luigi Facta.
Minister of the Interior, Senator Tassinari.
Minister of the Navy, Roberto de Vito.
Minister of War, Marquis Soleri.
Minister of Agriculture, Giovanni Bertini.
Minister of Industry, Teofilo Rossi.
Minister of Posts, Luigi Fulci.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carlo Scianze.
Minister of the Colonies, Giovanni Amendola.
Minister of the Treasury, Giuseppe Paratore.
Minister of Justice, Giulio Alessio.
Minister of the Liberated Provinces, Deputy Luciani.

SPEED CLASSIC AT FRESNO
FRESNO, Cal., July 25 (Special Correspondence).—The "Raisin-Day Classic," an automobile race of 150 miles, will be held here Sept. 30, in honor of the harvesting of the raisin-grape crop of the San Joaquin Valley. The number of entries is limited to 12 and each must show speed of more than 100 miles an hour in the trial spins around the Fresno speedway prior to the race. Entries already made include Jimmy Murphy, Tommy Milton, Ralph de Palma, Harry Hartz and Joe Thomas. It is planned.

SCHOOL COST PUT FIRST IN CALIFORNIA

Education Leads Items on State Budget With 51 Per Cent of Total Biennial Expenditure

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 27 (Special Correspondence).—The operating expenses of the state government of California for the fiscal year from June 30, 1921, to July 1, 1922, were \$10,862,868, exclusive of the Department of Public Works, the educational system and constructive activities, according to Clarence E. Jarvis, member of the California State Board of Control, in a statement just issued. This sum includes state institutions, departments, bureaus and commissions, salaries, and expenses for the fiscal year through which the State has just passed.

Mr. Jarvis' statement shows an impressive list of state activities and institutions. Of the \$88,202,283 set aside for the payment of the entire state government expenses for 1921-22, almost 75 per cent was given to educational and constructive activities.

"The educational department," says the statement, "has been apportioned 51.2 per cent of the money to be spent by the State during the present biennium. The educational fund amounts to \$45,189,668."

The statement further shows that \$19,786,850 has been authorized for constructive activities in the State. These appropriations were employed in the purchase of state redwood parks, upkeep and improvement of state property, establishment of permanent water supplies and in the purchase of state building projects. In addition to the educational and constructive disbursement \$1,500,000 was set aside, according to Mr. Jarvis, "as payment to counties of principal and interest on bonded indebtedness in effect prior to the adoption of constitutional amendment No. 1."

"Of California's total authorized expenditures," the statement says, "there remained \$21,725,937 as operating expenses for the state government during 1921-22. This amounts to a little more than \$10,000,000 for one year."

MEMORIAL TREES PROPOSED
KINGSTON, R. I., Aug. 2 (Special).—Prof. A. Edward Stone, director of the extension service of the Rhode Island State College, advocates that municipalities of this State, unable to determine fittingly on war memorials, have the solution in tree planting. Prof. Stone said the plan, advanced in Montreal to plant memorial trees along a 30-mile boulevard as is practical to Rhode Island from both the standpoint of the spirit of commemoration and the need of trees. The plan in Montreal is to have each tree bear an aluminum tablet with the name, battalion, regimental number and date of passing away of the man in whose memory it is planted.



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ALL New England gave us a great send-off in June.

Now comes, during all August, a "Forty-Niner" Event still more inviting to the careful spender with an eye to real values.

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Final Clearance Prices

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Spring and Summer Clothing

For Men, Young Men and Boys

For Vacation Days—for Hot, Humid Days in the City, now to Mid-September—and for wear in Early Fall—the Variety, the Quality, the Style, are all here at Prices positively compelling.

Final and Complete Selling of All Spring and Summer Fabrics. Early comers get the choice selections.

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BOSTON

BELGIAN MINISTER TELLS OF MOSCOW

Back From Visit, Emile Vandervelde Found Good and Bad Conditions Mingled

BRUSSELS, June 27 (Special Correspondence).—Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State, has returned from Moscow, where he went to defend the 47 Revolutionary Socialists on trial before the Bolshevik Supreme Court. Mr. Vandervelde gave to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his impressions of Russia, as follows:

During our stay in Moscow, we were accompanied nearly all the time by young officials of the justice commissariat. They were courteous, amiable, and obliging, but by order, they left us about as much liberty as the goat has to get away from the picket to which it is tied. With the exception of the accused and their defenders, we had no communication with any Non-Bolshevik Russians. We saw only Moscow, where an attempt was made to effect a sort of commercial revival, by means of a new economic policy. But it would appear that the general economic situation is one of stagnation, the contrary, the famine area is increasing. However, it is raining; and if this weather continues, things should go better, much better, next year.

Looks Like Bombarded Town
Moscow, in 1922, resembles those towns behind the front in war time which were damaged by bombardment and continually occupied by troops. For the last eight years, not a single house front has been repaired, water pipes have burst and all the wood-work has been taken for fuel, while the windows are devoid of panes. Many of the magnificent mansions belonging to the old régime have been turned into offices. Dwelling houses, which formerly were let out in apartment flats, have been turned into so-called "workmen's cities," where poor families are crowded together. The proportion of air they are allowed is not so much as that in our prisons. Notwithstanding these measures, there is a shortage of housing. The population of Moscow has increased from 1,600,000 to more than 2,000,000. At the Savoy, which has been turned into a Communist hotel, they quietly ask 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 rubles a day (40 or 50 francs) for a very poor room. Quite recently, some German merchants were made to pay 50,000 marks each for the privilege of being allowed to sleep in a goods wagon.

Otherwise, however, the external aspect of the city has not changed much since 1917. The tram is still running. The electric power stations have not ceased working. The theaters are full and the public press means are very animated. Shops are being reopened everywhere. There are many more libraries than in Brussels and the museums have been enriched notably, thanks to expropriations.

Order Maintained in Streets
It may be added that order is maintained in the streets. Alcohol being prohibited, there are no inebriates to be seen, and in some respects, judging by appearance, the means of the people is far ahead of our large towns. I never see an immodest poster or illustration, nor even a merely frivolous one. The people generally are poorly clad. Those who have the means dress in the lower classes so that they may not be conspicuous. Soldiers are to be seen everywhere, more even than were formerly to be seen in Berlin; there are more beggars than in Italy.

The Government, let there be no mistake, is a government; it is even a government which has every appearance of strength. The master of the secret vote is unknown, it does not lean for support alone upon 200,000 Communists, as in the Coptic country, it has an army and a large one. It has at its disposal a body of officials who live

on this régime and whose interest it is to protect and defend it.

Principal Opponents in Prison
The principal opponents of the Government are in prison or in exile. The former parties are detected. The peasants, who have taken the land, fear that it will be retaken from them. Among the masses, opinion does not exist. It is generally admitted that the Bolsheviks may last. But if they do last, it will be only by being transformed through the pressure of economic circumstances.

I returned from Russia with the very clear impression that the blockade policy and military intervention have, from all points of view, been even more disastrous than I thought. It furnished a semblance of justification for a policy of terrorism and dictatorship. I firmly believe that a renewal of political and economic relations with Russia is necessary.

These were the impressions which Mr. Vandervelde brought from Russia. With his two secretaries the former Minister of Justice was busily engaged in considering broad, international action, in favor of the Moscow prisoners, threatened with capital punishment.

HAGUE DECISION OF WORLD IMPORT

Labor Conference Selection Point at Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 30—A case arousing considerable interest is now before the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. It concerns the election of the Dutch workers' delegate to the Labor Conference set up by the League of Nations at Geneva in accordance with Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles. To this conference each member of the League undertakes "to nominate non-government delegates and advisors chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers, or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries."

The point at issue is whether each nation has to choose the representatives in agreement with the industrial organization having the largest membership, whatever proportion that membership may bear to the total membership of the organizations in the country. Or does it mean that if a government is able to agree with organizations representing among them a greater number of workers than any single organization does, it is acting in conformity with the Treaty in making an agreement with these bodies?

In the particular instance before the court the Dutch Government came to such an agreement on the supposition that the second is the right interpretation, and the Netherlands Federation of Trades Unions, the single organization which represents about one-third of the organized Dutch workers, and with which the Government did not agree, claims in conformity with the first interpretation that the selection of the delegate was not in accordance with the Treaty.

At first sight this is purely an internal affair between the Dutch Government and the Netherlands Federation of Trades Unions. Actually, however, the theory involved affects the method of selection of the delegates from each member of the League. Consequently no less than eight governments have asked permission to be represented before the court. As the court can only give advice, not decisions, this eagerness to hear its views is interesting.

HOLLAND REVISES ITS EIGHT-HOUR DAY

France and Germany Also Start Investigations Into Labor Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 21—Agitation in Europe against the legal eight-hour day goes on with increasing vigor. In Holland alone, however, has definite action been taken so far.

Following an inquiry into the working of the regulation of hours in Germany, stress was laid by the Dutch manufacturers on the fact that the German legislation provided for greater elasticity in certain circumstances than the Dutch law did. Consequently, the Government introduced a bill, which the Parliament has accepted, amending the 1919 law, which established the eight-hour day and the 45-hour week.

Campaign for 10-Hour Day
An 8½-hour day and a 48-hour week have now been made legal, and provision is also made for exemptions when employers and workmen agree to work longer hours, subject to the limit of a total of 2500 hours per year. The employers desired a 10-hour day, and are still working for it, and for permission to work a maximum of 2800 hours a year including overtime.

The French Government in February, 1920, issued regulations providing for the establishment of a 48-hour week for seamen. Shipowners have continued opposition, and the Government has now appointed a joint committee of representatives of shipowners, officers of vessels, and seamen to investigate fully the working of the regulations. There is a strong feeling among French workers that this will lead to a revision.

In Germany the Metal Workers' Union had negotiated an agreement for a 46-hour week, but in February the employers in South Germany demanded the recognition of the 48-hour week before they would discuss an application for increased wages. The workers rejected this, and serious strikes, involving 50,000 workers, followed.

Compromise Reached
Through the efforts of the Bavarian Government, a settlement has been reached by which the workers secure a substantial increase in wages in return for an agreement that, when the employer and works council consider it necessary, the 48-hour week shall be worked.

Events of this kind give point to a decision of the German Government to institute an elaborate statistical inquiry into wages and salaries, on the ground that in view of the constant changes made necessary by the fluctuations in the cost of living, reliable statistics are necessary if a sound wages policy is to be developed. The Economic Council will appoint a joint committee of employers and workers to undertake the inquiry.

A more general aspect of the hours question was raised, at the recent world cotton congress at Stockholm. Speakers, representing several countries, showed that whether the 48-hour week was established by law, or whether it was agreed on voluntarily, the effect in practice had been to reduce production to a serious extent. The loss was estimated at from 17 per cent in Lancashire to as much as 25 per cent in some branches of the industry in France.

World Uniformity Advised
The French view was that each nation should have freedom to modify the hours in accordance with its own conditions, but one of the Lancashire spokesmen, while expressing the opinion that the reduction of hours in the European cotton industry had been forced on too rapidly, considered that it would be unwise now to attempt to go back. He suggested therefore that an effort should be made, through the International Labor Office, to bring about the adoption of uniform hours in all cotton manufacturing countries.

The first award of the Compulsory Arbitration Court in Norway has evoked strong expressions of dissatisfaction from both sides. Impartial onlookers conclude, therefore, that its decision is a fair one. Several groups of workers were concerned, and the general effect of the award is to reduce wages by 27 per cent, as compared with a fall in the cost of living since the last wage alteration of 25 per cent.

This new compulsory arbitration law is supported more strongly by the

Communists than by the other Socialists and trade union parties.

The counter-offensive of the European trade unions against the Red Internationale was emphasized when the International Union of Woodworkers in Vienna passed by 61 votes to 11 a resolution declaring that no affiliated union must have any dealings with Moscow.

WILD LIFE SCHOOL IOWA INNOVATION

Students Learn of Birds, Trees, Flowers and Indian Lore

MCGREGOR, Ia., July 29 (Special Correspondence).—Several hundred nature lovers, young and old, tutored and untutored, will be in camp on the "heights," the Mississippi blufftop resort at McGregor, for the "Wild Life School" Aug. 6-18. The school is said to be the first of its kind. It is growing rapidly, however, and is expected to be the forerunner of similar schools in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Students will include business men, school teachers, doctors, ministers, lawyers, stenographers, club women, college students, boy scouts, camp fire girls and in some cases entire families. Classes will be under the direction of prominent naturalists, including Dr. H. C. Oberholser, game protectionist, United States Biological Survey; Dr. G. F. Kay, Iowa State geologist; Dr. L. H. Pammel of Iowa State College, and Dr. Bohumil Shimek of Iowa University, botanists; Prof. G. B. MacDonald, forester; Leroy T. Weeks, bird scientist and poet; Dr. Melvin Gilmer, Bismarck, N. D., and Prof. C. R. Keyes of Cornell University, Indian archeologists; Prof. C. Miller of North Dakota College, and Prof. W. C. Curtis of the University of Missouri.

Hikes, motor trips, motorboat excursions and tent lectures will constitute the curriculum of the school. The students will be taught about birds, trees, flowers and Indian lore. Every one who loves the out of doors is entitled to attend.

QUEBEC ENCOURAGING COLONIZATION WORK

QUEBEC, July 27 (Special Correspondence).—Much active work is under way in the colonization districts of Quebec. J. E. Perrault, Provincial Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, has a large fund on hand in which to carry out his plans.

A special appropriation of \$5,000,000 having been voted in 1920 for colonization work, this is in addition to the regular amounts voted each year by the Legislature out of revenue. Efforts are being made to induce French-Canadians settled in the New England States to return to their home Province of Quebec, agents of the provinces visiting fairs and making addresses to the French-Canadian and distributing literature.

Actual work has been commenced in launching the new project of prepared colonization farms. The intention is to give an impetus to settlement by clearing 10 acres of land on each colonization lot, building a small house, and a barn, and then inviting the settler to locate on this lot. Each house will cost about \$600 and the barn will cost somewhat less. By the new method he will have at least 10 acres on which to plant some necessities for his own needs, and a home to which he can bring his family.

FRANCE HONORS EDUCATOR

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 2—For distinguished services as an exchange professor in engineering to the French Republic, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, has been awarded to Dr. A. E. Kennelly, professor of electrical engineering at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to Mechanical Engineering, official journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Dr. Kennelly was the first exchange professor sent to France from America under the plan of regular annual exchange of professors in engineering and applied science, inaugurated last fall between the French University Administration and seven American institutions.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN CROPS
VICTORIA, B. C., July 21 (Special Correspondence).—The apple crop in the famous Okanagan fruit district of British Columbia will be from 80 to 85 per cent the size of last year's crop, according to crop reports issued by the Department of Agriculture here. The pear, plum and prune crops also will be lighter but the peach crop will be considerably heavier. Apricots will be about the same as last year.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS HARD AT ITS TASKS

Wide Range of International Problems Brought Forth for Equitable Solution

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 27—Now that the Permanent Court of International Justice is definitely established at The Hague, the Council of the League of Nations has been considering the conditions under which the court shall be open to states not members of the League, nor mentioned in the annex to its covenant. Article 35 of the statutes of the court provides that it shall be open to such states, but leaves the council to fix conditions under which other states may avail themselves of the court's services.

The council first adopted a report on the subject by the Marquis of Imperial, then passed a resolution declaring that the Permanent Court shall be open to states not members of the League nor mentioned in the annex to the covenant, on the following condition:

That such State previously shall have deposited with the registrar a declaration by which it accepts the jurisdiction of the court, in accordance with the covenant of the League of Nations, and with the terms and subject to the conditions of the statutes and rules of procedure of the court, and undertakes to carry out in full good faith the decision of decisions of the court, and not to resort to war against a State complying therewith.

This declaration may be limited to a particular dispute or to disputes which already have arisen, or it may be of a general character, accepting the jurisdiction of the court with respect to all disputes, or of certain classes of disputes which may arise in the future.

France has accepted and ratified the compulsory jurisdiction clause of the statute of the court.

Reduction of Armaments

The League of Nations has received reports from the governments of South Africa, Latvia, and Holland to the recommendation of the first assembly of the League in 1920, that states should give an undertaking, not to exceed for the first two financial years following the next financial year, the sum total of armament expenditure provided for in the latter budget.

South Africa states that reductions amounting to 23½ per cent in defense expenditure have been made for the financial year 1922-23, as compared with that for the previous 12 months. The provision for the year 1923-24 is not believed likely to exceed this.

The Latvian Government states that it is making every effort to effect a gradual reduction of its military expenditure. In 1920, the outlay for this purpose amounted to 27 per cent of the total expenditure. In 1921, the percentage had fallen to 16 and in 1922, to 14.4.

Intellectual Co-operation

The council of the League decided at its sixteenth session last January "in accordance with the resolution of the second assembly in September, 1921, to constitute a committee of 12 members, which should include women and which would be entrusted with the examination of international questions regarding intellectual co-operation." The council has now decided to invite 11 persons to serve on this committee. The list is one of extraordinary interest, being composed of persons drawn from India, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Brazil, and including such notables as Prof. Gilbert Murray, Herr Einstein, M. Bergson, and M. Dostoev. Two women have been invited to serve.

Early Fall Dresses

for Stout Women
Sizes 42½ to 52½

Are now being introduced in the Shop for Stout Women on the 2nd Floor.

You'll find dresses for every occasion.

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PETTICOAT LANE, KANSAS CITY

"This is a Studebaker Year"

STUDEBAKER RILEY COMPANY

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3120-22 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

A. O. Thompson Lumber Co.
Three Yards Greater Kansas City
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3100 East Eighteenth Street,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Mrs. Curie and Mlle. Bonnerio, professor of zoology at Christiania University, and a delegate to the League of Nations assembly.

The Techooslovakia Government has just concluded a contract for a loan with the bank of Baring Brothers, London. One of the provisions of the contract is that in the event of Techooslovakia not fulfilling its obligations, and of a mutual arrangement not being arrived at, "the council of the League of Nations will be empowered to make the best arrangements for the protection of bondholders." In the event of certain questions, which might be raised in the future, provision has been made for arbitration by the League.

The council of the League decided, before accepting the role of arbitrator, to instruct its financial committee to consider what responsibilities the council would be likely to incur as a result of this contract.

BRITAIN FAVORS INFANT INDUSTRY

Removal of Tax Will Stimulate Sugar Beet Business

TAMWORTH, England, July 19 (Special Correspondence).—The future prospects of the sugar beet industry in Great Britain provided an interesting subject for discussion during a recent debate in the House of Commons. In order to give encouragement to this new enterprise the Government proposed to remove entirely the excise duties on home-grown sugar. In spite of considerable adverse criticism a motion to this effect was carried by a large majority.

This decision will be welcomed by the pioneers of the movement and by agriculturists, who feel that the cultivation of the sugar beet will prove a substantial asset to British farming. Supporters of the enterprise have now every reason to hope that the next few years will see the industry placed on a sound financial footing.

In European countries the sugar beet is found to be a magnificent preparation for wheat, showing a 10 per cent increase in yield of grain when the wheat crop follows beet. The problem of making the cultivation of wheat profitable in Great Britain is a very serious one and it is hoped that the sugar-beet preparation will considerably lower the cost of production.

Sober criticism is made that English conditions of soil and climate are not suitable for beet cultivation. The yields which already have been obtained, however, prove this to be without foundation. Until recent years the great obstacle which has confronted would-be growers of sugar beet in Great Britain has been the lack of a market for the crop.

The erection of the beet factories at Cantley and Kelham has eliminated this difficulty to such an extent that the crop is now being grown in 15 different counties, and this year more than 8000 acres have been devoted to beet cultivation.

CHAMPIONS: 'Gene Sarazen and JH

In the United States Open Championship Golf Tournament at Chicago.

Gene Sarazen, of Pittsburgh, won the championship with a JH Golf Ball.

His gross medal score for 72 holes was 288, the lowest ever made.

In a national open championship.

In the last 18 holes

he made 31 putts on the last 18 holes.

Sarazen used JH Balls throughout, the one used in the last 18 being undamaged at the finish.

This is a triumph for the JH Ball and Sarazen himself admits that the ball was largely responsible for his showing.

If the JH is good enough for champions, isn't it good enough for you?

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Daylight Silk Shop

First Showing of Black Silks

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Upstairs Prices

Careful attention to mail orders. "Quality First" our standard.

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CALCUTTA WHITES IN SAD CONDITION

Charitable Societies Doing Admirable Work in Helping Them—Repatriation Proposed

CALCUTTA, July 5 (Special Correspondence).—Much concern has been expressed lately at the considerable number of Europeans who are unemployed in Calcutta and during the present period of trade depression find it intensely difficult to obtain work. The number is believed to be between 200 and 300, a figure which, of course, seems ludicrously small to any inhabitant of a city where the inhabitants are white.

But many poignant tragedies are involved, when the European inhabitants form a microscopic minority amid an overwhelming majority of people of another color; when, too, by tradition the whole white community is the dominating force both in the city and in India as a whole. For such men there is the gravest danger of drifting into the underworld which in an Eastern city is probably more sordid and undesirable for a European than in a Western.

Most of these men seemed to have drifted out of touch with their trades while serving in the army; others are unskilled, and, frankly, there seems no market for them. A few have worked their passage out from home during the boom periods of 1919 and 1920, anticipating that conditions in India would be more prosperous than at home.

Charitable institutions such as the District Charitable Society, the Y. M. C. A. or the Salvation Army have done yeoman work, with all these bodies are now faced with a deplorable shortage of funds, and it has been seriously suggested that if conditions do not improve repatriation to England will be the only alternative.

To the organizations above mentioned must be added another which looks after the special interests of ex-service men. Sir Reginald Clarke, the Commissioner of Police, has stated that a bureau ought to be formed with a list of possible vacancies and the ability to give guidance to applicants. At present there is absolutely no organization.



Dainty Vestees and Guimpes

Shown for late summer and early autumn, developed in the finest of white crepe de chene, with dainty lace trimmings; round collar, V or square collar styles, many of the vestees with double flairs. For wear with suits, sweaters, sleeveless blouses, etc. Prices 1.00 to 7.50.

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With one of the largest stocks of Handkerchiefs in the city, we are well prepared to take care of your needs. Handkerchiefs that are inexpensive, medium priced, or as elaborate as you desire.

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CHEVROLET UTILITY COUPE

Lowest Priced, High Grade All Year Car

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Every financial service and a friendly personal.

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Every Specialty.

Catalogue on Request.

Full Line Electrical Devices.

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Discovery of Champollion Commemorated in France

Foreign Egyptologists and Members of Société Asiatique Assembled at Louvre to Mark Centenary

PARIS, June 29 (Special Correspondence).—French and foreign Egyptologists and members of the Société Asiatique gathered recently at the Louvre to commemorate the double centenary of the discovery of Champollion and of the foundation of the society. It was in September, 1822, that the letter to M. Dacier, (secretary of the Académie) "relating to the alphabet of phonetic hieroglyphs" was read at the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. This letter, which set out the rules for deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphs, restored to the world 40 centuries of civilization. That made of Champollion a glorious figure rightly entitled to the veneration of the French.

The secret of the Egyptian writing (which was represented under three aspects—hieroglyphical, hieratic and demotic) was lost since the fourth century of our era when the last Egyptian temples and the schools of the scribes were definitely closed. But the Egyptian language survived. Since the Greek conquest of 332 Before Christ the language had been also written in Greek. It was the Coptic language which with its grammars and vocabularies reached the modern world.

Jean-François Champollion, who was born in 1790, and whose childhood had been filled with the stories of the expedition of Bonaparte to Egypt in 1798, learned the Coptic language when he was very young and resolved to undertake the deciphering of Egyptian hieroglyphs. The expedition of Bonaparte furnished the famous stone found at Rosetta in 1799 (now in the British Museum) on which was written in Greek, demotic, and hieroglyphic signs the decree of Ptolemy. The Greek furnished the sense. It was then a question of identifying the other signs.

In 1814 an Englishman, Dr. Thomas Young, arrived at a rudimentary alphabet, but found that, applied to other words, he arrived at wrong interpretations of the texts.

In 1816 Champollion had a first flash of understanding and constituted a phonetic alphabet. It was not before 1822 that he found that the writing on Pharaonic monuments was not either exclusively symbolic or purely alpha-

BARRIE Praised As Recorder Of Humble Life In Scotland

But as Dramatist, His Whimsical Offerings Will Be Ephemeral, Says Professor Copeland in Harvard Lecture

Barrie, the affectionate recorder of humble Scotch life, rather than the whimsical dramatist, was interpreted for the Harvard Summer School last night by Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland. Before he began his readings to the large and responsive audience in the New Lecture Hall Professor Copeland analyzed the qualities of Barrie's prose. He said in part:

Scotch writers have made illustrious and enviable names for themselves as delineators of characters—odd, pathetic or humorous in humble life, or of what used to be called humble life. Scott, Burns, and Barrie are the best of them. But Galt's minister, Balgownie, and Mair's "Mansie Wauch" are not to be forgotten. Several imitators of Sir James Barrie have a lessening band of admirers.

No one would do Miss Maude Adams and the public so ill a turn as to destroy "The Little Minister," "Quality Street," and "What Every Woman Knows." Nor could the baronetcy have been given Mr. Barrie on the strength of "A Window in Thrums," "The Little Minister," "Tommy," and "Margaret Ogilvy" alone. Without the profitable plays, there would have been no fortune to support the title. Yet charming as they are, often fanciful, often now receding into the distance, these pieces are bits of painted artifice by comparison with Thrums and its people. Least of all do I, for one, respect the plays in which Thrums is "adapted" to the boards. To tell the truth that needs no prophet, all these whimsical, clever things will soon pass into the limbo of forgotten drama—some of them to our regret.

Characters Need No Miming

Not at all so with the village scenes and characters that play themselves, that need no miming. Firelight and dusk in "The Wee but-and-ben" lure readers in as they did a quarter-century ago. And there is no reason to think that will not add Jess and Margaret Ogilvy to Sir Walter's "Scots" folk and let them round out their hundred years.

In "The Window," the character and incident are so vivid and so varied that most readers do not observe the well-known total lack of any appeal to the eye. I cannot now recall any notable fiction since 1850 or thereabouts that makes so slight an attack upon the optic nerve. That the lack is not due to a lack of descriptive power in the writer is proved by the relation of storm and flood in "The Little Minister," by the pictures of the Den and Cuttewell in "Sentimental Tommy," and by many that would know how to Barrie. Thanks to the artist's sparing brush, each reader of "A Window in Thrums" will have according to his powers, a vision of his own. If, however, any man would know how to Barrie authentically looked, inside and out, and who the Auld Lichts are, he need but apply himself to "Auld Licht

DRY LAW DEFENDED BY GOOD TEMPLARS

Butte Convention Demands Fair Test and Strict Enforcement of Prohibition Legislation

Pledging itself to work for the election of men who will enforce the prohibition laws, the International Order of Good Templars, at its convention held last week in Butte, Mont., protested vigorously against efforts now being made to undermine the Eighteenth Amendment. Delegates from all parts of the United States attended the conference of that order from which sprang the Prohibition Party, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Anti-Saloon League. They appealed for a fair trial of the legislation the order had advocated for more than 70 years.

The national grand lodge called upon the heads of the motion picture industry to abolish from their pictures the sneers at prohibition too often found there—inspired, they declared, to make enforcement appear ridiculous. A resolution was passed asking that prohibition laws be extended to all ships under American registry and flying the American flag, and for legislation that would put vessels flying foreign flags on a parity with prohibition American ships. Those newspapers which had stood for the observance of prohibition and its fair treatment were commended.

Albert Sutcliffe of Boston, grand chief templar of Massachusetts, elected national treasurer of the order, states that the convention was earnest and enthusiastic, the Butte lodge outdoing itself in hospitality. A large amount of business was transacted and a program drawn up for the coming year for extension of temperance education and regard for prohibition laws.

Other Officers Elected

Other officers elected were the Rev. Edward C. Dinwiddie of Washington, D. C., national chief templar; Harry E. Wiman of New York, national counselor; Mrs. Ruth Burton of Montana, national vice-templar; Willard O. Wylie of Massachusetts, national secretary, and Miss Laura R. Church of Washington, D. C., national superintendent of education.

In discussing the attempt of the liquor interests to overrow amendment and bring prohibition into disrepute, Mr. Sutcliffe said:

We are confident that no matter how desperately the wet organization tries to undermine the amendment, it cannot succeed. The anti-prohibitionists will never be able to make the legislatures of 36 states, upper and lower houses, reverse themselves on the action they took such a short time ago. We are confident that no matter how desperately the wet organization tries to undermine the amendment, it cannot succeed. The anti-prohibitionists will never be able to make the legislatures of 36 states, upper and lower houses, reverse themselves on the action they took such a short time ago. We are confident that no matter how desperately the wet organization tries to undermine the amendment, it cannot succeed. The anti-prohibitionists will never be able to make the legislatures of 36 states, upper and lower houses, reverse themselves on the action they took such a short time ago.

GOVERNMENT COAL CONTROL OPERATIONS GAINING SPEED

Mr. Hoover Confers With Henry B. Spencer and Discusses State Aid Agencies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Efforts to speed up federal emergency coal control were made today by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. He conferred with Henry B. Spencer, fuel distributor, and the Central Coal Distribution Committee.

The makeup of regional committees to function in the producing coal fields and the scope of their activities as outlined by the central committee were presented to Mr. Hoover and announcement of the methods of procedure by the coal organization was expected shortly.

The government, it is known, views the railroad strike as serious in effect only because of the present stoppage of coal production. In order to cope with that problem it has been intimated repeatedly that the Administration would be disposed to force a quick settlement of the railroad difficulties, even though the necessary steps might involve some re-establishment of the former control of the railroads.

Report of Freight Handled

That the immediate effect of the rail strike upon freight movement is now confined almost exclusively to coal was indicated in a report on freight handled by all railroads during the week ended July 22, issued today by the car service division of the American Railway Association.

The report showed that although coal loadings as compared with the previous week fell off 1274 cars to a total of 76,060 cars, the movement of all other commodities was "the heaviest for this season of the year of any in the history of the carriers." It fell, the report said, just "nine-tenths of 1 per cent below the peak of Oct. 15, 1920."

The total of all loadings, including coal, was given at \$61,134 cars, which the report said exceeded the previous week by 217 cars and the corresponding week of last year by 73,090 cars, although it falls short 67,294 cars of the corresponding week in 1920. Omitting coal, it was said to exceed the latter by 58,236 cars.

The total of 76,060 cars loaded during the week, the report said, was a decrease of 73,745 as compared with the same week last year and a decrease of 125,530 from the same week in 1920.

States' Personnel

Mr. Spencer made public the following appointments of state fuel agencies which have been reported to the central committee.

Alabama—Roy R. Cox, fuel administrator, Montgomery, Ala.

Connecticut—Public Utilities Commission, Hartford, Conn.

Florida—Florida Railroad Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.

Illinois—Robert M. Medill, director of the Illinois State Coal Commission, Springfield, Ill.

Indiana—Indiana Public Service Commission, Indianapolis.

Iowa—Charles Webster, fuel administrator, Des Moines.

Kansas—Court of Industrial Relations, Topeka.

Kentucky—J. Sherman Cooper, chairman Kentucky Railway Commission, Louisville.

Massachusetts—Fuel administrator, Boston.

Michigan—State Administrative Board, Lansing.

Nebraska—State Railway Commission, Lincoln.

New York—Committee composed of representative of the Port Authority, the Public Service Commission, the Transit Commission and the Attorney General.

North Carolina—State Corporation Commission, Raleigh.

North Dakota—Railroad Commission, Bismarck.

Pennsylvania—Public Service Commission, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island—George H. Webb, Fuel Administrator, Providence.

South Carolina—B. E. Gerr, Chairman Governor's Coal Committee, Greenville.

Tennessee—State Commission composed of W. N. Beasley, Representative of Public Utilities Commission; Wilbur A. Nelson, State Geologist; T. F. Peck, Agriculture Department, and O. P. Pile, Bureau of Mines and Mining.

Vermont—Hugh J. M. Jones, Montpelier.

Virginia—Major Alexander Forward, Coal Administrator, Richmond.

West Virginia—J. Walter Barnes, Fuel Commissioner, Charleston.

Wisconsin—Edward J. Nordman, Commissioner of Markets, chairman; L. E. Gette, Chairman of Railroad Commission; John G. Mack, State Chief Engineer, and J. B. Borden, Secretary Board of Public Affairs.

Judge Riley in All His Decisions Makes Punishment Fit Offense

Malden Jurist Determines Cases With Spirit Rather Than Letter of Law as Criterion of His Court

"I study the spirit behind the law and base my decisions upon its real intention. I try to find out whether the person brought into court is an actual offender or merely a technical one. I do not impose fines that a man's family will have to pay."

Such is a summation-up of the theory of law which lies behind a series of decisions recently made by Judge Thomas P. Riley of the Malden Court, as he explained it to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Ice-men guilty of giving short weight he has ordered to deliver free ice. A milkman who sold milk below standard was ordered to supply free cream. A man who abused his horse was made to sleep in the horse's stall. Of two men arrested for speeding, one was punished, the other let go. Boston is interested in the point of view which animated these decisions.

A sound knowledge of law and its humane application to troubled conditions, less in accordance with the letter than of the purpose of that law, is the foundation of Judge Riley's legal procedure.

"I served on the judiciary committee in the Legislature," he said, "and I learned that a judge cannot apply statutes intelligently unless he understands the conditions under which they were framed and the conditions which are designed to remedy. He must know what lies behind the statute books."

Laws Made as a Protection

"The Legislature passes statutes to meet particular conditions, dangerous to the public good. An act which is neither right nor wrong in itself, like fast driving, may become a menace to public safety, and laws are made as a protection against it."

In making these laws, the legislators have a definite kind of offense in mind, and they have the problem of phrasing the statute so that it will punish the persons guilty of the offense, and not touch others. Yet no matter how carefully an act is phrased, it is often vague, and judges are required to construe it. How can they interpret it properly, unless they know the lawmakers' intentions?

"Speeding laws, for instance, are designed as a protection against reckless driving, but there are circumstances in which a man may exceed the speed limit, without being the person that the law is intended to reach. When a speeder comes before me, I always ask myself, 'is this the kind of person the lawmakers meant?'"

Cases of Speeding Differ

Two cases of speeding were brought before Judge Riley one morning last week. A young garage assistant had been arrested for driving at 50 miles an hour on a thoroughfare. The evidence convinced the judge that the boy was driving for sport, and he fined him heavily. Another man was arrested while driving 15 miles an hour down an empty street. It was an emergency case, he said. The judge satisfied himself that there had been no criminal intent, that the emergency justified the haste and the case was dismissed.

In imposing fines, Judge Riley acts with the same discretion.

"I never impose a fine," he said, "that a man's wife and children will have to pay. If I find that they need the money more than the county does, I think of another penalty."

Four ice-men were found guilty of delivering short weight. The judge found that they earned very little money, and had families dependent on them.

"Who would have paid the fine, if I had imposed it?" the judge asked, in commenting on the case. "The families, who would have gone without food, very likely, while the county collected it. A fine wouldn't have helped the men; they might have tried to make it up by giving short weight again. It wouldn't have helped the housekeepers; they would still be short of ice."

Had to Deliver Free Ice

The ice-men were ordered to deliver free ice for the remainder of the summer to the families they had served dishonestly.

A milkman who had extracted cream from milk, and sold milk below legal standard was ordered to deliver a half pint of cream a day to the family which had complained against him.

In cases where the offense springs from cruelty, Judge Riley believes that a fine is an ineffectual punishment. A man was brought into court for abusing his horse, which was in wretched condition and kept in a filthy stall.

BUSINESS LEADERS HEAR MR. COOLIDGE

(Continued from Page 1)

tor, and a manager, a master and a servant, a ruler and a subject. Thus there would be established a system of true industrial democracy."

Depression Explained

Mr. Coolidge explained the mental and industrial depression which had followed the war in the United States as a result of the establishment of a false standard of values. Describing the sudden rise in value of practically every commodity and of wages, he continued:

"This brought a power, never before possessed, to gratify desires. There was a great rise in the general scale of living. All at once luxuries had become necessities. But the great mass of the people, regardless of station, found this extraordinary material prosperity disappointing and unsatisfying. Believing that the cause of their discontent was still a lack of possessions, they resorted for more and more until an artificial condition was created beyond the resources of the nation to sustain."

"They have found that power does not remove from them the requirement of effort. If the material things of life are not of sufficient avail the only resource left is in spiritual things."

"The word democracy is used very inaccurately. It is often taken to signify freedom and equality. Many have thought it represented an absence of all restrictions. Others have considered it as providing a relief from all duties. The people of America have long been committed to democracy. The best thought of the world has been compelled to follow them. The easy way to the eastern states may be expected of it is first to understand what it is."

Business Like Tennis

George W. Coleman, president of the Babson Institute, spoke after the vice-president, on the necessity which faces business men of the present era to adjust themselves to quick and vital changes such as were never presented to their forefathers.

The development of steam, scientific thinking and applied democracy he held to be the three greatest factors in the seeming confusion of present day living, and declared that the three requirements of industry at present are financial success, scientific methods and sound business, which is of benefit to every one connected with it, employer and employee alike.

He illustrated the difference between former business methods and those of the future by the difference between baseball and tennis. In one, he said, the umpire was depended upon for a decision, and each side would take every point it could get, regardless of merit, while in the other there is no umpire, but each player relies solely upon the honesty of his opponent.

TIPPERARY TAKEN FROM REPUBLICANS

Capture by Free State Forces Regarded as Stroke of Great Strategic Value

DUBLIN, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The capture of Tipperary by the Free State forces is looked upon by the military staff of the Provisional Government as a stroke of enormous strategic value in the general campaign against the Republicans in southwestern Ireland.

By the occupation of the town the Free State have been enabled to straighten their line, and have forced the Irregulars in the Cashel district, in a dangerous position. Cashel is regarded as the strongest point held by the Irregulars, being the last position of importance protecting Clonmel, where the Irregulars are reported to be preparing for a siege.

It is said to be quiet at Kilmallock. Callan, the most important center held by the Irregulars in County Kilkenny, has been occupied by the Nationalists. It was the most northerly point in the line held by the Irregulars, and its evacuation seems to indicate that they intend to fall back toward the River Suir. The inhabitants of Callan cordially welcomed the Nationalists.

In County Donegal the Irregulars are said to be completely demoralized; some have returned home, while others are wandering through the country districts and over the mountains, looting as they go. One of their most prominent leaders has surrendered to the National troops.

The publicity department of the provisional government publishes a letter alleged to have been found in the home of Sean O'Kelly, a prominent Republican, inviting him to attend a clan convention in the United States on Aug. 7, and instructing him to bring back all available money and also machine guns and revolvers.

PROPAGANDISTS NOT SINCERE

The present propaganda for the "restoration of light wines and beer" is not altogether sincere. The liquor interest says that these beverages are "safe" because their alcoholic contents is so much less than that of brandy and whisky. But when you stop to think of it, it is a question of volume. If the alcoholic contents of beer is 16 times less than that of whisky, all that a person need do is to drink 16 times as much. This is the argument which is being brought out very clearly at the convention in a way that most of us had not seen before.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The New England Vocational Guidance Association held its summer conference this afternoon in the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University. Addresses were delivered by Leonard A. Koos, professor of secondary education, University of Minnesota; Edward Ryerson, director of vocational guidance, Pittsburgh, Pa., and William H. Proctor, associate professor of education, Leland Stanford Junior University.

WARSHIPS ARRIVE AT MALIBAA

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 2.—The United States battleships Florida, North Carolina, Delaware and the cruiser Olympia have arrived here after two months' cruise in southern waters. They will remain until Aug. 15, when they will leave for the Virginia Capes for target practice.

Bay State Fuel Committee Perfects Plan of Operation

If it appears necessary for the welfare of the citizens in the coal strike

NEW CUNARD FOR BOSTON

About the middle of September Boston will welcome the S. S. Tyrhenia, one of the 12 new Cunard liners added to the fleet of that line since the war, which will replace the Samaria in the Boston-Queensland-Liverpool service. The vessel is registered at 17,000 tons with speed of 17 knots an hour, and is expected to sail from Liverpool to Boston on her first trip here on September 8.

END SOUGHT TO CHICAGO STRIKE

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The second tractionless day here brought demands for a settlement of the strike issues and prominent businessmen and council leaders today announced that a "higher sure" would be exerted against "higher ups" on both sides. Traffic conditions were generally better, with increased bus and suburban transit service.

Ward Stationery

as you need it. Neat and attractive yet inexpensive. Write for sample impressions.

SUGAR CONCERN'S OUTPUT

Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation's production last season of 3,375,451 bags was divided 1,585,000 bags from the western mills and 1,790,451 from the five eastern mills. Violeto, Lagunero, Jaguayal, Moron, and Stewart. This is the first year the low-cost eastern mills have passed the western ones in production.

Embroider Your Own Stationery

as you need it. Neat and attractive yet inexpensive. Write for sample impressions.

O. E. MICHELL

San 698 Saint Louis

JOSEPH WALSH SWORN IN

Accompanied by Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, veteran legislator and former Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Joseph Walsh of New Bedford, until today Representative from the Tenth Massachusetts Congressional District, was sworn in as an associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth. From the State House Mr. Cannon and the new member of the Massachusetts bench proceeded to the Court House and Judge Walsh was inducted into office. His resignation as a member of the National House was tendered today.

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BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 2

The United States Submarine S-48 which sank off this harbor last December while on its trial trip, had its second test on Long Island Sound today. The giant undersea craft was in charge of Capt. J. J. Barnett of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, builders of the boat. The trial plans call for maneuvers 100 feet below the surface.

WARSHIPS ARRIVE AT MALIBAA

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Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston Sts. BOSTON

Summer Fur Sale

Needless to mention the many advantages of this sale—we wish, however, to emphasize the high quality and reliability of the Meyer Jonasson Furs.

Terms of Sale Upon payment of a reasonable deposit, furs will be held in our modern cold storage plant until Nov. 1. In the meantime the deposit will be refunded if for any reason you decide to cancel the sale. If you have an account, or open a charge account, no deposit will be required.

"Now what good would a fine have done?" the judge asked. "It wouldn't have helped the horse. It wouldn't have shown the man what the community thought of him. I ordered him to turn the horse out to pasture and to sleep in the horse's stall. I sent a police officer to see that he did it. When the horse got back from his vacation, the stall was clean."

STRIKERS ACCEPT, RAILROADS REJECT HARDING PROPOSAL

(Continued from Page 3)

validity of all decisions of the Railroad Labor Board, and faithfully to carry out such decisions as contemplated by the law.

Second.—The carriers will withdraw all lawsuits growing out of the strike and Railroad Labor Board decisions which have been involved in the strike may be taken, in the exercise of recognized rights by either party, to the Railroad Labor Board for rehearing.

Third.—The carriers will be returned to work and to their former positions with seniority and other rights unimpaired. The representatives of the carriers and the representatives of the organizations especially agree that there will be no discrimination by either party against the employees who did or did not strike.

In view of the things said in our personal interview, it is hardly necessary for me to emphasize my belief in the wisdom of the railway managers accepting this compromise in order to bring the strike to an end. I have made a very full appraisal of all the embarrassments involved in making the restoration of the railway service.

I have not specifically stated it in the terms of settlement, but, of course, the abandonment of the contract system in accordance with the decision of the board, is to be expected on the part of all railroads. It is wholly unthinkable that the Railroad Labor Board can be made a useful agency of the Government in maintaining industrial peace in the railway service unless employers and workers are both prompt and unquestioning in their acceptance of its decisions.

I think it is more desirable than I know how to express to have established the unchallenged authority of the Railroad Labor Board, because we must do those things which are necessary to bring about the recognition of suitable authority to decide and end such disputes as menace the continuity of transportation.

You are at liberty to present the situation as I have outlined it to you, and I hope you will convey to the members my deep conviction that this dispute must be brought to an early termination.

I need hardly add that I have reason to believe these terms will be accepted by the workers. If there is good reason why the managers cannot accept, they will be obligated to open direct negotiations and assume full responsibility for the situation.

The New York Central lines today announced that more applications for positions in their shops had been received within three hours at division points this morning than for many days past. According to the announcement, many applicants were strikers who stated they had been waiting to see what action the railway executives of the country would take on President Harding's settlement plan.

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FINANCIAL RELIEF FOR GERMANY
THROUGH MORATORIUM ADVISED

(Continued from Page 1)

opinion of his country at a given time. He referred to the experience of Woodrow Wilson as a proof of his contention.

The situation in Europe, he asserted, is due not to the peace treaties but to radical and nationalistic conditions which the statesmen who framed the treaties could do nothing to change.

He believed that if the economic situation of Europe could be made sound, political readjustments could be accomplished with little difficulty.

Mr. Warburg's Proposals

In reply to a question as to just what the United States could do to bring about a permanent solution of the problems of a reduction in armaments, a balancing of budgets, and lowering of reparations, Mr. Warburg said that in his opinion Great Britain and America should act in concert to these ends. While the United States is in the stronger position financially, he declared, England is stronger politically, and she should move first. America could act entirely through England, he added.

He favored remission of interest due from England, and giving her time to pay the principal debt. Dr. Redlich, in opening his dramatic and earnest address, declared that nothing more sterile than the recent financial conferences in Europe ever had been seen. These conferences had increased the distrust felt by the peoples of Central Europe toward the allied powers, he said. The first thing he wanted to emphasize was the political situation of Europe, because he believed that was the determining condition of financial reconstruction. The peace treaties, he said, had brought about a situation in Europe which cannot help financial restoration. They have too little, he declared, of the spirit of bringing nations together.

The nations affected by them cannot attain a calm and peaceful outlook. The central point, he asserted, is that the treaties mutilated the old political and economic units and formed new ones—disintegrated much but built up little. The policy of the Supreme Council of the Allies has influenced German political development in a most unfortunate way, he continued. The alliance of democratic parties in Germany has tried to fulfill the obligations imposed upon Germany, he declared, but the victorious Powers, he said, had done nothing to help them. The democratic parties were not over-strong in Germany, but the more they labored, the less attention they received from the Allies, he stated.

Reaction Not Surprising

The allied press, Dr. Redlich said, complains of the signs of reactionary tendencies in Germany. Who would wonder at such tendencies? he asked. They are the result, he said, of the defeated powers being "cheated" by the interpretation of the terms of the armistice.

Referring to Germany's economic position, Dr. Redlich said that Germany, partly ruined by the war, had since been forced to pay huge sums in gold for the cost of large French and smaller English and American armies of occupation.

"If you took all the gold in the world," he declared, "you could never get all that is demanded of Germany." All economic life, he said, is based on exchange of goods. Yet Germany is expected to pay in gold, and she cannot do so. France has refused to take any German goods except coal, and in respect of coal, she has left Germany with a deficit of that commodity. Instead of making payment by Germany possible, the Allies have made Germany's economic life itself impossible, he said. The fundamental necessity, in his opinion, is to restore credit—since credit means peace and means that men can work.

Without Parallel in History

The political situation of Austria Dr. Redlich characterized as without parallel in history.

"What crimes have been committed by words!" he exclaimed. "The word Austria has 10 meanings. One was the old Habsburg empire, which has been defeated and divided and the new Austria consists of seven mountainous provinces, with one city of 2,000,000 inhabitants, Vienna, which is the scapegoat. This Austria received a nice bill for reparations, and in a fortnight everybody knew she couldn't pay it."

England helped with £2,500,000, but that could not solve the problem, he went on. Neither that nor the Czechoslovakian loan removed the difficulty because of the wrong political situation, he said. In conclusion, Dr. Redlich urged that the United States define its readiness to help the Central Powers economically, under special conditions.

Mr. Warburg, discussing further the proposed co-operation of England and America, said it would be a great mistake to put England in the same class with the other allied nations, in respect to debts owed the United States. England, he thought, does not want cancellation. As a solvent concern, she wants to preserve her position as a gold basis nation and a teacher of the world in banking.

France's Position Different

France, he said, cannot pay her debts unless the old burden is removed. But England has a large amount of money in foreign securities—he had heard it totaled \$15,000,000,000. He urged elimination of interest payments from England and allowance or time to pay the principal in installments.

Continuing, Mr. Warburg said in part: "We may expect that most countries thus returning to a gold standard will wish to secure the command of some of our yellow metal so as to make it serve as a gold reserve. But that is not all—in addition they must have a very definite assurance that their main foreign creditors, by pressing the sale or collection of the debtors' funded or unfunded obligations, will not endanger a newly established gold standard. Before most of them may venture to return to unrestricted gold standards, debtor countries therefore must be pro-

tested through cancellation or carefully circumscribed extension of threatening foreign debts. In addition, however, their general credit must be restored to such an extent that they will be able to borrow in foreign markets, not only for the purpose of securing the first gold reserve but also to command a reserve borrowing power upon which to fall back in case seasonal demands or unexpected emergencies should lead to heavy adverse balances and temporary drains. It would be madness and a senseless waste to make gold loans to countries that are menaced by uncertain credit, heavy adverse trade balances, and large foreign debts. The gold so loaned would travel across the ocean with an excursion ticket because the debtor country, in such cases, would not be able to hold it.

It is generally admitted that reasonable stability of exchange and prices is prerequisite for the restoration of orderly commerce and trade, and that such stability cannot be attained until a country returns to some definite ratio to gold or gold exchanges. Some nations undoubtedly, sooner or later, will return to the level of their old ante-bellum gold parities. Some undoubtedly never will return to the old level, while others are still in doubt as to whether or not they should seek their future gold parity on the new basis, or make a seemingly hopeless standard of the ante-bellum standard. America, through her holding of gigantic amounts of gold and short and long term obligations of foreign governments, individuals and corporations occupies a strategic position which cannot be ignored by any country desiring to return to a condition in which gold obligations actually are payable in gold, without any hampering restrictions.

After the accomplishment of the most essential preliminary steps toward the restoration of Europe's credit, of which the most important are the granting of a moratorium to Germany, liberal and thorough enough to make it effective, and the reduction of the ultimate reparations charges in cash to a reasonable and practicable scope—then America's and England's constructive task can begin.

Some Debts to be Canceled

They would consist primarily of the cancellation of some of the debts owed them by their allies and with the assistance of some of the neutrals in the grant of a substantial loan to Germany, for the benefit of herself and of some of her main creditors.

Finally, banking syndicates in countries enjoying a free gold standard could grant credits to foreign banks acting for the benefit of the central banks in countries returning to the gold standards, loans or exchange purchases. In addition, our market would have to continue to absorb large amounts of foreign securities in order to assist other countries to settle their debt balances with us and in order to enable Europe to buy our goods and live during the period of recuperation.

Dr. B. A. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, New York, and collaborator with Mr. Warburg in leading the round table on rehabilitation, and Oscar T. Crosby, a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and leader of the round table on inter-allied debts, have indicated their substantial agreement with the position taken by Mr. Warburg on the subject of loans to European nations, under present conditions.

In emphasizing that the problem of debt settlements involves existing international loans among European nations as well as those owing to America, Mr. Crosby pointed out that "what A may be able to do in settlement of his debts to B, must in part depend on his payment of other debts to C, or on his collection of claims against D, whether D be an allied nation or not," and added, "The inquiry at once is seen to cover all the complications of post-war finance."

First of Lectures on Japan

Dr. Rikitaro Fujisawa, publicist and professor of mathematics at the Japanese Imperial University, Tokyo, delivered the first in his series of lectures in Chapin Hall this morning. He gave a crucial summary of the life and work of Premier Hara, Marquis Okuma, and Prince Yamagata, and added a tribute to Viscount Bryce.

"I have reason to believe," he said, "that the experience of Lord Bryce, laid to the disposal of our statesmen, served as a useful reference and guide in urging them to steer the most conciliatory course possible through the troubled waters of the delicate California problem."

The progress of Japan in recent years may be fully characterized as "a compromise or average of the two policies of Yamagata and Okuma, the one conservative and the other progressive," the lecturer said. "Viscount Kato, the present Premier, is generally looked upon as Okuma's successor in a broad sense, although he inherited the leadership of his party from Prince Katsura."

OPPOSITION RISES
TO IRISH POLICY

Lord Salisbury Accepts Leadership of Fund for Campaign Against Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 2.—The opposition in Parliament to the Government's Irish policy, carried on by the Diehards, has taken a more definite form lately in the acceptance of leadership by Lord Salisbury and the completion of a "national honor fund" of over £20,000 to finance the campaign of members of Parliament revolting from the Coalition. In accepting the fund, Lord Salisbury made the reassuring statement that though opposed to the treaty he favored supporting it, "but only if it carried out both sides."

Publication today of the correspondence between him and Winston Churchill, indicates the line the opposition will probably take. Lord Salisbury submits a statement from an Irish source, claimed to be reliable, that Michael Collins instructed the voters to support the Treaty "as a sure road to a republic," and alleging the following breaches of the Treaty, namely, the huge army, failure to convene Parliament, connivance at Ulster raids and rival courts, the attempt to form a cabinet containing members whose allegiance was questionable, the Collins-De Valera pact, the insincerity of the present fighting, the appalling destruction of loyalist property, persecution of loyalists, condonation, though guarded, in influential circles of Sir Henry Wilson's murder, destruction of the Four Courts and records, and evidence of discrimination against Protestants, and the reported demand by a prominent Free Stater that "the duty of loyalists is to pay up and knuckle under."

Lord Salisbury then submits the following interrogatories: "Is the Provisional Government really anti-Republican? Is there any sincere determination to fulfill the treaty? Is the fighting of the rebels genuine? Is there any sign of intention to punish the rebels or put down crime? What hope can there be for an ordered government out of such elements? What belief can we entertain that the Provisional Government is doing its utmost for the loyalists? Have you assurance that the munitions supplied to the Free State will not be used against Ulster or the imperial troops?"

In closing, Lord Salisbury proposes as a minimum that the Provisional Government be called on to give definite assurances that these points are published in all parts of Ireland. Mr. Churchill, in reply, while admitting anxiety, does not consider that Lord Salisbury's questions give a true picture and points out the salient fact that the Provisional Government, having obtained a majority, is now trying to put down the rebellion. He cannot tell what the result will be, but expresses confident hope for the future and reaffirms the determination to protect Ulster.

Lord Salisbury, in acknowledgment, says he is not reassured and regrets that his proposal to request assurances from the Provisional Government have not been adopted.

TEXAS PRIMARIES
RESULT OPPOSED

Leading Senate Candidates Disqualified, Is Charge

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Complications already are arising in Texas politics which will confuse the voters, possibly in the final Democratic senatorial primary next August.

Charging that the two leading candidates in the initial primary are disqualified to sit in the Senate, if either is elected, Judge John W. Gaines of San Antonio has filed a protest with the Democratic State Executive Committee against Earl Mayfield, alleged candidate of the Ku Klux Klan, and James E. Ferguson, former impeached governor, an admittedly "wet" candidate.

Judge Gaines petitions that their names be dropped from the ballots in the primary on August 24 and that those of Charles B. Culberson and Cullen Thomas, defeated candidates, be substituted. The charge is made that Mr. Mayfield is a member of the Ku Klux Klan and has taken oath of allegiance to the Supreme Wizard which is inconsistent with the oath he would be obliged to take as a United States senator if elected. Mr. Ferguson is disqualified by reason of his impeachment, it is charged. The Democratic committee meets Monday to take the official count of the vote in the first primary. If it refuses to recognize the petition, Judge Gaines has declared his intention of carrying the fight to disqualify the two candidates to the United States Circuit Court. He states that he will furnish proof to show that Mr. Mayfield is a regular member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Friends of Senator Culberson in Washington do not believe the Democratic committee will take any action against the candidates.

SERBS COMMEMORATE
"BATTLE OF KOSSOVO"

BELGRADE, June 28 (Special Correspondence).—The Serbian people have just held their annual celebration to commemorate the anniversary, June 28, of the termination of the old empire upon its conquest by the Turks in the battle of Kossovo in 1889.

The occasion is one of great solemnity. Memorial services for the heroes of the battle of Kossovo are held in all the churches. The service at the cathedral was attended by members of the Government, high officials and many leading citizens. There were also celebrations held on the historic battlefield. The history of the battle in all its details is recalled at this time.

Dog Sleighs and Gas Engines
Shipped by Great Slave Lake

When the Ice Goes Out Passengers and Merchandise Are Carried to the Far, Far North

EDMONTON, Alberta, July 30 (Special Correspondence).—"The ice has gone out of Great Slave Lake." These are the words which each year the traveler northward bound awaits anxiously during the early days of June. The opening of navigation on the northern lakes and rivers is a movable feast, dependent upon the time the Great Slave Lake decides to waken from her winter sleep and thrust away the heavy blanket of ice which for at least eight months of the year hides her waters from the sun.

Long before navigation on the lake is feasible, the ice has broken up in the Mackenzie and drifted out to the Arctic. Northern traders and prospectors have gathered in Edmonton to make their final preparations for the season in the far north. Northern trading companies have shipped supplies for their posts to the end of steel at Fort McMurray. Travelers have booked their passage on train and steamer. All is in readiness.

Strange, indeed, is the medley of merchandise which goes north to the trading posts, the mission stations. Necessities must first be attended to, and these include not only food and clothing, but the means of obtaining food and clothing. Waiting at Fort McMurray for the opening of navigation were dog sleighs for the Eskimos, the Chipewyans, and the Yellowknives. A large shipment of outboard gas engines for attaching to canoes was consigned to a pioneer trader at Chipewyan, and the Indians of the Lake Athabasca post will substitute these for the paddle when the long trip is to be taken. Warm clothing of all shapes and colors has an important place in the northbound cargoes. The clothing is mostly of a utilitarian nature, but the lighter side of life also is not overlooked.

To the far, far north, the very top of the map, is consigned a shipment of goods which will in due time be traded to the Eskimos for walrus tusks and white fox skins. These goods will be freighted through to the mouth of the

Mackenzie River, and from there by schooner along the Arctic coast to Coronation Gulf and beyond.

Very important among the shipments going north are the mail bags carrying the mail to the posts which for so much of the year are cut off from communication with the outside world. The far northern posts get two mails a year, one by boat which reaches them in July, and the other by dog train which goes up the Mackenzie in the winter months, reaching Fort McPherson in February.

At Fort McMurray the passengers will take the boats up the Athabasca River, crossing the end of Lake Athabasca, thence into the Slave river, which will bear them to Great Slave Lake, a lake which the winds lash and which navigators do not greatly trust. The long journey across the lake brings the traveler to the Mackenzie River flowing in a northwesterly direction to the Arctic Ocean. Only one journey in a season can be made by boat to the mouth of the Mackenzie, then winter comes again and the ice freezes the waters of lakes and rivers to hold them fast until the touch of spring wakens them to new life another year, and the cry comes from the north, "The ice has gone out of Great Slave Lake."

VODKA REPORT DENIED.
LONDON, Aug. 2.—The recent report that the Soviet Government was preparing to authorize the sale of vodka was characterized as "a pure invention" by the Russian trade delegation today.

Trying to
Legalize Drunkenness

A FEW years ago there were laws to punish drunkenness, but no law to prevent a man from getting drunk. The manufacture and sale of liquor were legal.

Today there is a law to prevent men from getting drunk, and to punish those who make or sell the intoxicating liquor which breeds drunkards. This law is the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the Volstead Act enforces it.

The making of drunkards is not now a lawful occupation. There are not so many drunkards, and many of those who succumb to this curse are victims of "moonshiners," "rum-runners," and "bootleggers," who operate in violation of the Constitution and in defiance of the law.

The business of making drunkards is to be legalized again if the "liquor interests" and certain allied forces succeed in nullifying the Volstead Act and obtaining the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, in the name of "Personal Liberty."

Huge sums are being spent, and an army of workers employed, in an organized effort to elect men to Congress who will vote to repeal the Prohibition laws. If you want to know how this activity is being carried on all over the country, read the articles now appearing daily in The Christian Science Monitor. Special reports from staff correspondents in many news centers tell just how the organized forces opposed to Prohibition are operating.

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Does Great Britain Plan to Turn Gibraltar Over to Spain?

WHATEVER may be the official and diplomatic facts and possibilities of the case, the conviction deepens the certainty in Gibraltar and interested Spanish places round about it that the days of the famous Rock as a British possession (which it has been since 1704 when Admiral Sir George Rooke took it in a few hours, not as the result of long premeditation but rather as an afterthought) are numbered. This feeling is exercising a considerable influence on business and conduct. There is less shipping trade at Gibraltar now than for a long time past, and it is on the decrease. Many lines of steamers that once touched there regularly no longer do so; of Spanish shipping there is next to nothing. The result is that trade in the town, which lives largely on provisioning in one form or another, is bad, and shows no sign of becoming better.

Various reasons are given for this state of things, and one of consequence is that Gibraltar coal is now comparatively too dear, since the French are exporting their large excess stocks to Oran and Algiers and selling them to shipping there at prices that give Gibraltar no chance.

The Rock as a Military Post
There are, however, other sure reasons for the decline, and one that is subtle but powerful is that the prestige of Gibraltar is fast on the wane. The World War has brought down its importance to the bottom of the scale with a rattle. Military and naval authorities there are endeavoring to make out a case that it is of as much necessity to the British Empire as ever it was. They say it is a station of extreme consequence in dealing with hostile airplanes at sea, but do not meet the point that if Britain were not there then there would be no hostile air attacks to oppose. It is suggested that it is also a good place for British shipping to run into in time of war when attacked by enemy submarines, or from the air, that it is a good place from which to keep watch upon the straits, and that it is a first-class and highly essential coaling station.

But none of these suggestions disturbs the idea that the British attachment to Gibraltar is now largely sentimental, and excusably so, since the Rock, shaped like a lion in repose, has been as the emblem of British imperial might for more than two centuries. Submarines, enemy or otherwise, can go through the Straits very much as they please. Experts have to agree that a strong enemy air force could soon make short work of Gibraltar and such force, according to circumstances, might work from either France (across the Straits to French Morocco) or Spanish (just alongside at Algeiras or elsewhere, or again across the Straits at Ceuta), or again across the Straits at Ceuta), territory as they listed. Again the new long range guns could even operate against Gibraltar from the African coast.

Recently a large British squadron had Gibraltar as its headquarters for several weeks, and there were imposing naval displays, while one or two battleships that needed repairs were attended to in the Gibraltar docks, because it was said it was cheaper to do that than just patch them up to send home for full repairs, while Gibraltar was given some work which it very much needs. It has been suggested that much of this was due to the desire to prove the necessity and advantage of Gibraltar.

But while British sentiment is so naturally strong in this matter, Spanish sentiment is stronger. It has been necessarily and diplomatically dormant for a long time, and except by the Jaimistas (who were pro-German, and who prophesied the German capture of Gibraltar during the World War) this has been a forbidden subject in the Cortes and the newspapers. But suddenly, within the last few weeks, Spanish sentiment has been quickened to an almost excited interest. One or two Spanish statesmen have made what, outwardly at all events, have been pleasure visits to Gibraltar, and there has been speculation as to whether they were really purely pleasure trips. On the other hand the number of Spaniards from long distances in the interior, such as Madrid, who have been coming to

Gibraltar lately to look round and admire the place, has remarkably increased. Some see a significance in these things.

Economy in Shells and Uniforms
There are other circumstances in which an even greater significance may be seen. Strange changes are occurring. It was nothing, of course, a few months ago when it was announced that the wild monkeys that were a feature of the Rock upon which they disported themselves and were getting very scarce, were to be finally finished with. What is really something, and a little mysterious as some suggest, is that orders have now been given that the British guns that ever since Britain came into possession of the Rock have been fired from it at sunrise and sunset, are to be fired no more. It is said that this is a matter of economy, though some remark that the British squadron when it goes out practicing gets rid of as much ammunition in a morning as would last the Gibraltar guns for a year. But it certainly is the fact that the order has come to Gibraltar to make a rigorous cutting down of expenditure. The place has been costing Britain £355,000 a year, notwithstanding that there has never seemed anything very showy or elaborate about it, and the British policemen here have become rather a joke for the shabbiness of their uniforms which jokers untruthfully say were bought from a traveling theatrical company many years ago. Anyhow, they do not fit, and they are very soiled and frayed, but they are in keeping with the chief thoroughfare in which they have to be displayed, Main Street, the one shopping street of Gibraltar, a long and tortuous one, full of small shops, all the owners of which are complaining of the badness of trade and all of which look sadly in need of a coat of paint.

Another highly interesting circumstance is that the Spanish Government has just decided that all correspondence from Spain to Gibraltar shall be stamped to the same extent as if Gibraltar were in Spain and not a virtually foreign country, as it has hitherto been regarded. For matters of postage it is to be considered as Spain. This is strange.

Ceuta in-Exchange
The general idea that the British yielding up to Spain of Gibraltar is not far off is strong. It is believed that it will be exchanged for Ceuta on the Spanish Moroccan coast just across the Straits where the Spaniards have established fine harbor works, and which has almost the same strategical value as Gibraltar. It is suggested that Spain would not like giving up Ceuta, which at present is her main port of admission into her Moroccan zone, but it is argued that there would be certain subtle advantages, and that the presence of the British at Ceuta would be a matter to occasion France much extra thought in the future if her reported dreams for possessing the whole of the North African coast were set toward development. Spain at Ceuta would not matter to France, but it would be an entirely different thing if it were England. On this line of argument it is insinuated that Ceuta would be worth more to England than Gibraltar in the future.

One much accepted proposition is that when the Tangier question comes to be finally determined, which will be soon, an all-round adjustment is to be made on novel but simple and effective lines, France being given Tangier, Spain to take back Gibraltar, and England to go over to Ceuta, according to which plan all the nations are to live happily ever after.

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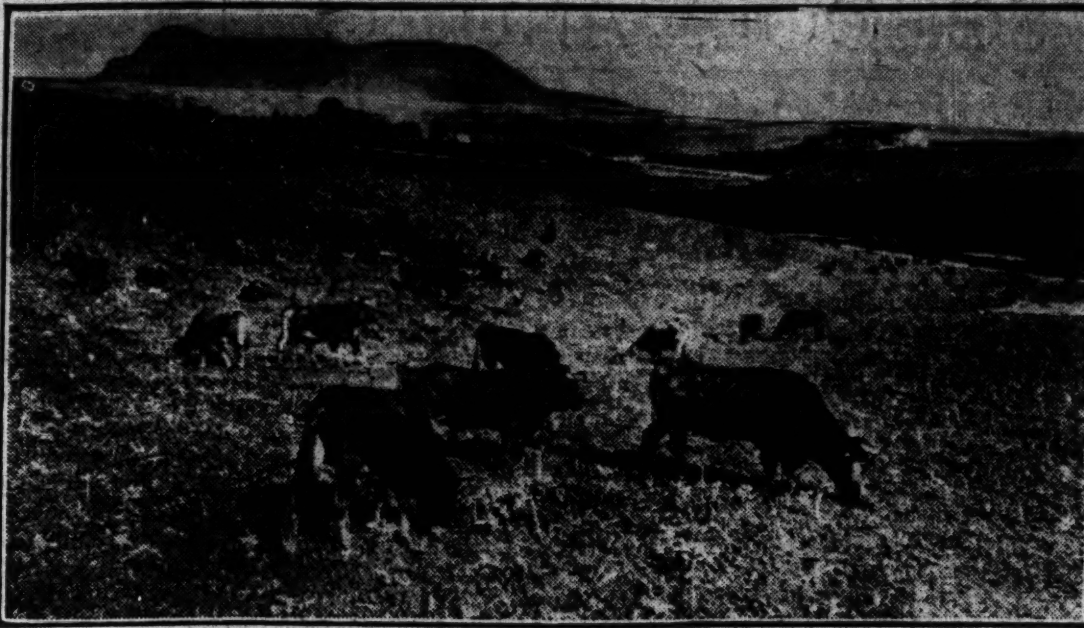
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Gibraltar, an Unconventional View, From a Spanish Meadow

TANGIER TROUBLES BEING AGGRAVATED

Paris, London, and Madrid Are Aware of Their Gravity but Delay Decisive Action

TANGIER, Morocco, June 27 (Special Correspondence)—Now when the Tangier problem occupies the attention of Paris, London and Madrid, and it is known that the various governments interested in its solution are coming to grips with it, and experiencing the diplomatic difficulties which had been foreshadowed, there is an inevitable reflex action in Tangier itself.

Tension between French and Spanish interests, always near the breaking point is more so than ever now, and "incidents" follow close upon each other. It would take little to provoke a violent display of ill-feeling, perhaps a riot, and a declaration that a unit of the Spanish army was about to march from Regala on Tangier, for the protection of its people—as was the case a little more than a year ago—would probably lead to serious disorders. The powers concerned will be fortunate if they do not have a much more difficult situation to contend with later, disquieting as is the outlook at present in Tangier.

French papers there and in the various towns of the French protectorate are working up the idea that France first advanced tentatively, a few months ago, and has been intensifying gradually ever since, that, essentially, the Sultan of Morocco stands in nominal and actual authority above protectorates and international régimes, and the impression that Tangier belongs to the Sultan—or the Maghzen, as is often declared to make this viewpoint appear official—is being diffused indefatigably from quarters that are French.

Some of the curious wonder why, if the Sultan's hold upon Tangier, an extremely important city, and his personal interest in it is as represented, the Sultan's palace here so long should have been in a condition of desertion and decay, while the Sultan's palaces are maintained in vari-

ous parts of French Morocco. The bare and broken walls of this palace, once beautiful, are supplemented in the matter of furniture and attachments only by a large chest which, once upon a time, when a Sultan really was in Tangier, was used to keep money in. This chest is empty now and it is odd that it should have been left here.

Also, it is reported from Paris that surprise is being expressed, or affected, in certain quarters there that any problem, with regard to the status of Tangier should exist at all, and that England, by her peculiar attitude, is again trying the patience of France. One thing after another, and England always insidiously attempting to disturb and injure the interests of France—such is the common talk as though the English indication of the extreme difficulties of the problem, and of failure to approve entirely of French propositions, had not been made months ago.

It is agreed that France's entire status in Morocco, and perhaps her general future in North Africa, are dependent largely upon the conferences that are about to take place. It may be added that Spanish opinion, although by no means less strong and emphatic than the French, is on the whole less loudly expressed and is more restrained.

It is hinted that this is due to a feeling that English influence may swing to the Spanish side, and, in fact, already is doing so, and that in such circumstances it is best to be careful.

In the meantime "incidents" are reported. It is evident that when trouble really is wanted at Tangier there is always an abundance of material for it.

BOSTON-MONTREAL MOTOR TRIP
MONTREAL, July 27 (Special Correspondence)—A modern adaptation of the old-fashioned stagecoach, the "Mohawk," which is nothing less than a large motor car incorporating the comfort of the limousine with the capacity of a char-a-bancs brought 16 passengers into Montreal the other day, after traveling in a leisurely way from Boston. Much of the day was spent in the Mohawk, and the Mohawk will maintain a service between Boston and Montreal throughout the summer.

IRELAND MAY USE WATER FOR POWER

Commission Makes Report and Recommendations

DUBLIN, July 7 (Special Correspondence)—A commission of inquiry into the resources and industries of Ireland has issued its report on Ireland's water power. Diagrams which accompany it graphically depict the storage possibilities of the Shannon, Erne, and Lower Bann and their rate of flow and discharge, also the discharge during the continuous dry weather.

The report deals also with small power sites throughout the country, the estimates of the water powers available being based on calculations made from rainfall statistics, a year of average climatic conditions being taken. The summary gives a total of 169,040 effective horsepower, from which the power continuously available would be about 50,000.

In dealing with industrial revolution the report says: "A large percentage of these rivers could be used in building up metallurgical industries. If electro-metallurgical and other electric furnace industries were established in districts such as Kerry, Sligo, Leitrim and Donegal, the combination of the products of these industries and of the available water powers would soon attract other industries to the west."

The following points are brought out in the report:

1. That all water power resources and rights should be invested in the State, that the State should establish a hydro-metric survey charged with the making of field examinations of all rivers in order to locate possible sites and give all data necessary for estimates of cost of development.
2. The establishment and maintenance of permanent discharge gauging stations on all important rivers.
3. The state encouragement of all sound water power schemes by paying a bonus on every horsepower developed.
4. The exercise by the State of sufficient control over the development of water powers to insure that all proposed schemes are economic and that the development of power is not prohibited by interests of less national importance.

POLISH RED-WHITE STANDARD FLOATS AGAIN IN UPPER SILESIA

Long Lost Province Restored—Increasing Stability Marks Nation's Progress—Sports Taken up

WARSAW, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—June 20, 1922, was a great day in Polish history. After 800 years of separation from the mother country a part of Upper Silesia has been again restored. In spite of century-long national oppression the people of Silesia never lost their patriotic love of the mother land. They have undergone much. Neither the iron rule of Prussia nor the temptation of material prosperity have caused them to waver in their steadfast determination to be a part of the Polish state.

At last the day has arrived, the Polish Army has entered the town of Katowice, the Allied Commission has handed over its authority to Poland and the Polish red-white standard has taken the place of the three flags of the Allies.

Ceremony Impressive
The ceremony was an interesting one. On the balcony of the seat of the Allied Commission the French, English, and Italian flags hung in the form of a cross. Suddenly trumpets sounded, and a company of French infantry appeared. Polish officials and Italian and English officers appeared from within the building.

At a given signal the band played, a French soldier took down the three flags of the Allies, the soldiers presented arms, and then the Polish flag was hoisted. There was a moment of awed silence and in that moment Katowice had become a part of Poland.

All Poland rejoices at this great event. The Nation is not much disturbed by party disputes in the Diet. On the whole, it is satisfactory to note the increased prosperity of the country, the improvement in trade and industry, the greater order prevailing. In all spheres there is greater steadiness and a return to more normal conditions. Prices are still very high and have risen within the last month, and the same applies to foreign exchange, all probably due to the ministerial crisis.

Sports Encouraged
As regards social life, one of the most striking features is the increased interest exhibited by Poles in sport. In the first place, the Scout movement has gained a great influence. Although originally inaugurated on the lines of the British movement, it has developed into a quite characteristically Polish institution. Impregnated with patriotic feeling, it has had a most beneficial influence on the youth of the country. Football has attained a great popularity and Polish teams have even been successful in international matches and secured victories in athletic Sweden.

It should be mentioned that the American Y. M. C. A. has been of the greatest service in Poland in helping to develop a healthy interest in athletics as well as in so many other ways. Under the former oppressive rule of Russia the Polish youth was hampered in all his healthy instincts for outdoor exercises, for their rulers feared if they assembled together the youths would exchange ideas which might prove fatal to autocratic rule.

MONTREAL'S TIMBER EXPORT
MONTREAL, July 27 (Special Correspondence)—The export of timber from the Port of Montreal during the past two months has been almost double that of the season of navigation of 1921. The approximate quantity of wood shipped in that time was 3,000,000 feet. An increased demand for Canadian lumber is coming from the United Kingdom and the United States.

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The Finer Rugs in the August Sale

The preparations made for this annual event have resulted in the most comprehensive assortments of Oriental and domestic rugs priced radically below usual. The following groups are specially featured as typical of the remarkable values here.

Persian Hand Woven Serapi Rugs (9 x 12-Ft. Size), \$175

These remarkably beautiful rugs have just arrived in time for the special August selling. They are in the natural colors, exquisitely blended, and approximately 9x12 feet in size.

All-Wool 100-String Chinese Rugs

9 x 12-Ft. Size, \$195

10 x 13-Ft. Size, \$245



These rugs are washed and finished, and are to be had mostly in the characteristic Chinese shades of blue with tan and rose Chinese motifs. Some have the plain centers. Excellent values.

Beloochistan Rugs, \$29

Mosul Rugs, \$39

Beloochistan Rugs, \$27

In old blues and red, most of them have all-over patterns. 3x5½ ft. in size.

Approximately 3½x6 ft. in size. In old rose, ivory, blue and camel's hair color.

Dark red and blue rugs, suitable for doorways and small halls. About 2½x4½ ft. size.

Anatolian mats at \$7 each—these small, bright colored mats are especially good for small spaces in doorways. There is one bale only. Especially good values.

Wool Wilton Rugs Range in Price from \$6.50 to \$112.50

These rugs come in plain and moreque grounds with narrow borders. They are adaptable for use in any room in the home, and because of slight imperfections in weave are priced low.

Size 27 x 54 Inches, \$ 6.50

Size 36 x 63 Inches, \$10

Size 4½ x 7½ Ft., \$22.50

Size 6 x 9 Ft., \$41

Size 8¼ x 10½ Ft., \$62.50

Size 9 x 12 Ft., \$67.50

Size 11¼ x 15 Ft., \$112.50

Very Specially Priced—Seamless Axminster Rugs

Specially secured for this sale are assortments of unusually heavy seamless Axminster rugs with the plain center and dainty borders. Also a large selection of rugs in Oriental designs. Some of these rugs have slight mechanical defects, hardly discernible. They are priced as follows:

4½ x 6½-ft. size, \$11.75

6 x 9-ft. size, \$22.

8¼ x 10½-ft. size, \$36.

9 x 12-ft. size, \$42

Unusually Heavy Seamless Axminster Rugs in Plain Centers with Shaded Borders, the 9 x 12-Ft. Size at \$39.50

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COAST LEAGUE
WANTS RULING

Wires Judge Landis Regarding
Disqualification of Portland
Club President

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—"Does your decision disqualifying W. H. Klepper, president of the Portland club, mean that the Pacific Coast League cannot deal with Portland so long as he continues as president of the corporation?" Directors of the league, meeting in San Francisco today, awaited an answer from Commissioner K. M. Landis to the above question. The query, resulting from a deadlock at the meeting yesterday, was received here this morning from W. M. McCarthy, president of the league.

All the directors of the league, with the exception of Portland, have agreed to be bound by the commissioner's decision. President McCarthy stated. The vote yesterday was four in favor and four against demanding the resignation of Klepper and James Brewster. Clubs siding with Portland were Oakland, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake City.

The struggle arose over the decision of Landis barring Klepper and Brewster from participation in organized baseball for three years because of their connection with the transfer, which was adjudged illegal, of William Kenworthy, former manager of the Portland club.

It was contended at the meeting yesterday, President McCarthy reported, that inasmuch as G. K. Moser had been seated as a director succeeding Klepper and that all official business of the Portland club is being transacted by vice-presidents, the league did not need to demand Klepper's resignation.

FORTY SPEED BOATS
IN CHICAGO RACES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—More than 40 speed boats, breaking all records for number of entries in races on the Great Lakes, are to compete in the speed-boat program beginning tomorrow, conducted by the Chicago Yacht Club in connection with the Pageant of Progress Municipal Regatta. It is announced. Hydroplane pilots are expected to maintain a record of exhausts in the contests on the north side of the pier from tomorrow to Sunday.

Prizes amounting to thousands of dollars, ranging from \$750 for the Great Lakes championship down to \$25 in the minor events, are to be awarded during the four-day speed classic. Prizes are to be distributed daily by A. S. Clark, commodore of the yacht club.

Century Tire, the entry of G. J. Vonn, of this city, a new boat, is expected to be the chief competitor. Miss Chicago, the championship boat owned by Commodore Clark. Another rival in the same class is Miss Dubonnet, owned by Capt. Charles Ferram of New Orleans, La. They are to compete in the Great Lakes speed boat championship for the Sinclair trophy, the Edgewater Beach trophy, and the Chicago Beach trophy.

NATIONAL COLLEGE
MEET PAYS EXPENSES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Will the winners of the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field championships in years to come be considered the logical representatives of the United States to the Olympic games? The possibility is set forth in a statement by the committee in charge of the meet.

Judging from the whole-hearted support the meet received when held at Stagg Field here this year, when colleges and universities from all sections of the country sent their best athletes, the committee believes that winners of the events in the future will not only be considered undisputed national champions, but will also win the right to go to the Olympics.

The entire traveling expenses of visiting athletes to the meet in June have been refunded by the association, in spite of the fact that one-third more athletes participated than last year. The largest check issued was for \$1322.50 to the University of California team. The California athletes not only made the longest trip of any of their competitors, but in addition carried off the championship honors.

IRISH POLOISTS TO
STAY AT RUMSON, L. I.

RUMSON, L. I.—Capt. Lingard Goulding of the All-Ireland polo team has accepted for his team the invitation of the Rumson Country Club, here, to be its guests upon their arrival in this country and during the open championship and Herbert Memorial polo matches which will be played from Aug. 26 to Sept. 9. The Irish ponies, 22 in number, will be shipped on the steamship Missouri, together with the ponies of the Argentine team, on Aug. 2.

These matches at Rumson probably will bring together the largest assemblage of well-known polo players and the finest string of ponies for a longer period on one field than ever before.

Miss Ederle Takes
Long Distance Swim

New York Women's Swimming
Association Wins Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Miss Gertrude Ederle, of the New York Women's Swimming Association, is the first woman to have her name engraved on the J. P. Day Cup, emblematic of the international long-distance swimming championship for women, and the New York Women's Swimming Association holds the team championship by virtue of its members finishing in second, fourth, and fifth places, for a total of 11 points.

The race was held over a 3½-mile course in New York Bay yesterday afternoon, starting at the intersection of Meadow and Irish creeks, and finishing at Brighton Beach. Fifty-two girls started and every one finished, the last one finishing being 45m. 52s. behind the winner.

Miss Ederle took the lead at the very start and was never caught. Her time for the distance was 1h. 1m. 34.3-ss. Last year the long-distance swimming championship race for women was held over a three-mile course starting from Point Breeze, half a mile beyond yesterday's starting point, and finishing at the same place. Miss Ederle reached last year's starting point in 10 minutes, she broke the record made last year of 56m. 27s. by Miss Ethelida Bleibrey.

Miss Helen Wainwright, also of the New York Women's Swimming Association, finished a good second in 1h. 2m. 19.3-ss., while Miss Edda James of England was third in 1h. 4m. 22.4-ss.

It is interesting to note that Miss Ederle was competing in her first long-distance swimming contest and was named only as a substitute by her club, so that her finishing in first place did not figure in the team championship. The three swimmers who won the cup for their association were Miss Wainwright, Miss Aileen Riggan, and Miss Ethel McGary. Second place in the team championship went to the second team of the N. Y. W. S. A. with 25 points. The Philadelphia Turnverein were third with 29 points. The summary:

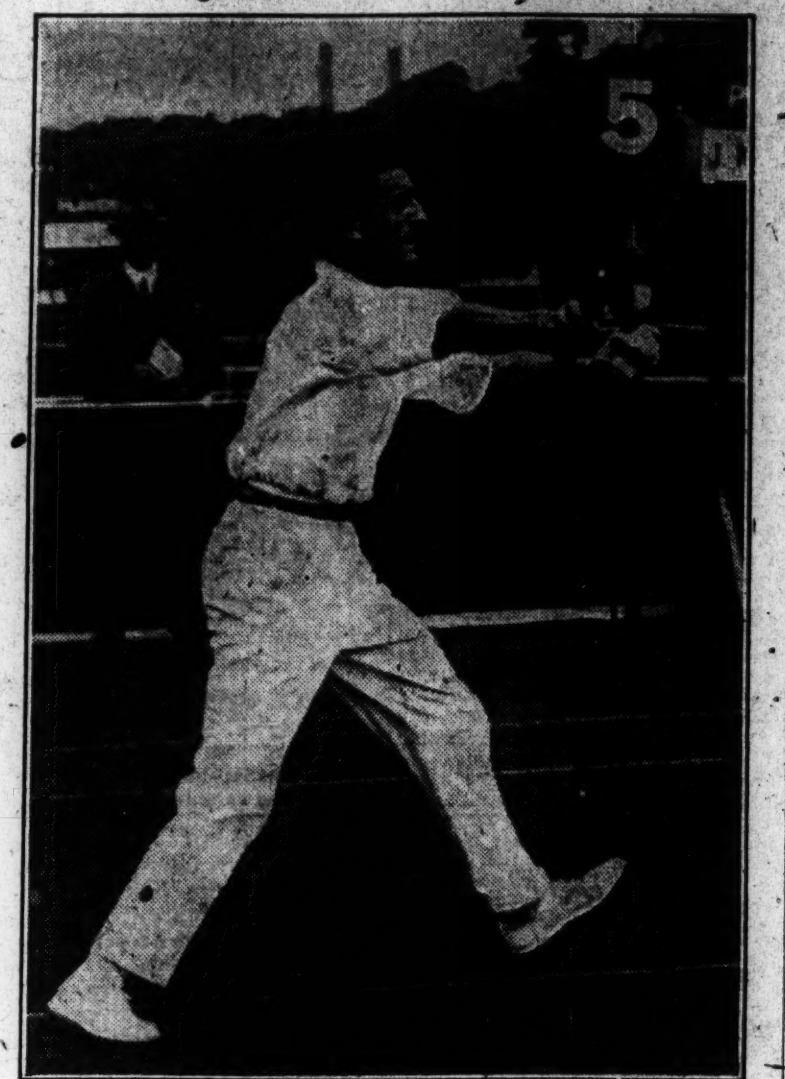
Position	Name and Club	Time	H. M. S.
1	Gertrude Ederle, N. Y. S. A.	1:01:34.3	1 01 34.3
2	Helen Wainwright, N. Y. S. A.	1:02:19.3	1 02 19.3
3	Edda James, England	1:04:22.4	1 04 22.4
4	Eileen Riggan, N. Y. S. A.	1:04:25.1	1 04 25.1
5	Ethel McGary, N. Y. S. A.	1:05:44.1	1 05 44.1
6	Doris O'Mara, N. Y. S. A.	1:06:11.1	1 06 11.1
7	Lillian Stoddard, N. Y. S. A.	1:09:20.0	1 09 20.0
8	Maudie McFarlane, N. Y. S. A.	1:10:29.0	1 10 29.0
9	Frances Conney, N. Y. S. A.	1:10:39.0	1 10 39.0
10	Margaret Ruhl, Phila. T.	1:11:34.4	1 11 34.4
11	Eleanor Uhl, Phila. T.	1:11:51.1	1 11 51.1
12	Ethel Baker, N. Y. S. A.	1:12:33.1	1 12 33.1
13	Dorothy Wainwright, N. Y. S. A.	1:12:39.0	1 12 39.0
14	Katherine Brown, N. Y. S. A.	1:12:41.1	1 12 41.1
15	Virginia Whitcomb, N. Y. S. A.	1:13:20.0	1 13 20.0
16	Helen Meany, N. Y. S. A.	1:15:27.1	1 15 27.1
17	Flora Wendroth, N. Y. S. A.	1:15:34.1	1 15 34.1
18	Mary McGory, Phila. T.	1:15:35.1	1 15 35.1
19	Dorothy Donohue, N. Y. S. A.	1:15:35.1	1 15 35.1
20	Florence Briscoe, unattached	1:16:02.1	1 16 02.1
21	Grandmother W. S. A.	1:16:38.1	1 16 38.1
22	Elizabeth Ryan, Ambassador	1:16:38.1	1 16 38.1
23	S. C. Atlantic City	1:17:21.1	1 17 21.1
24	Gertrude Morris, N. Y. S. A.	1:17:21.1	1 17 21.1
25	Helen Briscoe, unattached	1:18:03.1	1 18 03.1
26	Helen Ziegler, N. Y. S. A.	1:18:14.1	1 18 14.1
27	Margaret Ederle, N. Y. S. A.	1:18:20.1	1 18 20.1
28	Jessie Chester, N. Y. S. A.	1:18:30.1	1 18 30.1
29	Bianche McFarland, N. Y. S. A.	1:18:44.1	1 18 44.1
30	Elizabeth Chester, N. Y. S. A.	1:19:15.1	1 19 15.1
31	Josephine Altman, unattached	1:19:20.1	1 19 20.1
32	Grace Baer, N. Y. S. A.	1:20:09.1	1 20 09.1
33	Madeline Blythe, unattached	1:20:58.1	1 20 58.1
34	Evelyn Somers, N. Y. S. A.	1:21:30.1	1 21 30.1
35	Ruth Morgan, N. Y. S. A.	1:22:29.1	1 22 29.1
36	Grace Washburn, N. Y. S. A.	1:22:32.1	1 22 32.1
37	Dorothy Easterday, N. Y. S. A.	1:22:28.1	1 22 28.1
38	Grace Delany, N. Y. S. A.	1:24:03.1	1 24 03.1
39	Ruth Garry, N. Y. S. A.	1:25:31.1	1 25 31.1
40	Elizabeth Cousser, N. Y. S. A.	1:26:22.1	1 26 22.1
41	Marion Goebel, Morningside	1:27:09.1	1 27 09.1
42	Eileen O'Mara, N. Y. S. A.	1:27:10.1	1 27 10.1
43	Lionelle Crittendon, N. Y. S. A.	1:28:05.1	1 28 05.1
44	Mildred Ehrhardt, People's	1:28:16.1	1 28 16.1
45	Rita Palmer, N. Y. S. A.	1:28:45.1	1 28 45.1
46	Allice Flynn, unattached	1:30:20.1	1 30 20.1
47	Yvonne Coradi, People's	1:30:52.1	1 30 52.1
48	Dorothy Denany, N. Y. S. A.	1:30:54.1	1 30 54.1
49	Helen Donohue, N. Y. S. A.	1:32:29.1	1 32 29.1
50	Nellie McElevy, N. Y. S. A.	1:33:00.1	1 33 00.1
51	Elaine Delany, N. Y. S. A.	1:43:24.1	1 43 24.1
52	Julia Marmorstein, N. Y. S. A.	1:47:06.1	1 47 06.1

J. N. ASHMORE SIGNS
A DEPAUW CONTRACT

IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 1 (Special)—

University of Iowa lost its basketball, baseball and assistant football coach today when J. N. Ashmore who has for the past two years held that position here, signed a one-year contract to coach Depauw University at Greencastle, Ind. He received his release from Iowa today. He will be in charge of football, basketball, and baseball at the Hoosier institution. Ashmore was selected after the Alumni Athletic Board of Depauw had made a thorough investigation of the coaching talent in the country. He succeeds Fred Walker, whose resignation was accepted some time ago by Depauw authorities. The college approved the selection of the athletic board today, and also approved the appointment of Robert Gipson '22 as assistant football and basketball coach. This is not, however, Gipson's official title. He is to be known as executive and field secretary to the Depauw Alumni Athletic Board and Athletic Council. Gipson is one of the best football and basketball players ever turned out at Depauw.

Mr. Ashmore received word today from University authorities that N. A. Merriam, formerly of Ames Iowa State College will remain at Depauw as head track coach and also will assist in football. Merriam signed a one-year contract again, he having spent the last year in charge of track at Depauw. Ashmore is formerly of the University of Illinois, and has held coaching positions at James Millikin, Washington State College, Western Maryland College, University of Colorado, and was a captain in the United States Army, having been athletic officer at Camp Cody and Hancock during the war.

AUSTRALIA AND SPAIN
QUALIFY FOR SEMI-FINALS

J. M. Alonso, Member of the Spanish Davis Cup Tennis Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—The question: Who will challenge America this year for the honor of holding the Davis Cup? came a step nearer to solution when Australia and Spain emerged successful from the second round of the 1932 competition, gaining decisive victories over the lawn tennis teams of Czechoslovakia and India respectively. These results were as generally anticipated. Now that the British Isles have given Spain a walk-over in the semi-final round, Spain passes into the final, there to meet either France or Australia, in the United States.

The tie between Spain and India was decided on the rose-garnished grounds of the Bristol Lawn Tennis Club, in the West of England. As rain fell heavily prior to the beginning of the match, it seemed probable that the Spaniards would be greatly handicapped, for their natural game was built upon speed and, to be seen at its best, requires consistency in the bound of the ball. The Indians, on the other hand, are well used to English grass courts and move about in the course of their play. However, the Spaniards rose brilliantly to the occasion. Manuel Alonso opposed to A. A. Fyze, played wonderfully well; better, in fact, from the point of view of accuracy, than he did during Wimbledon "fortnight." He scored aces outright from his service, ventured to the net on many occasions, and hit furiously, despite the fact that the ball was slow off the ground, and the slipping surface afforded an insecure foothold. Fyze, plodding up and down the base-line, struggled valiantly to the end but was able to capture only five games, one in the first set, and two in each of the remaining sets.

Prior to the match between Alonso and A. A. Fyze, the Count de Gomar and A. H. Fyze, India's captain, had waged a protracted duel. In the first set, won by India at 6-1, de Gomar could not keep his feet and concluded many of his stylish drives in a reclining position. In the second set, he wore a pair of woolen socks, over his shoes—a plan adopted by Alonso later—and won at 6-2. The third set went the same way at 6-3, and then, to universal astonishment, Fyze took the fourth set at 6-0, showing all the consistency that had deserted him in the third set and subsequently deserted him in the fifth and deciding set, won by de Gomar at 6-1. That Fyze lost so many games was due to sudden streaks of accuracy, which took the shape of constructive double faults and netted returns to service. Although defeated in the opening singles, India still showed that it had a kick in it by winning the doubles 6-3, 7-5, 11-9, 8-10, 6-4 after a most exciting match. A. H. Fyze and the Cambridge Blue, C. S. Ramaswami, were the victors, over Edouard Flaqueur and Count de Gomar. There India's success terminated, however, for Alonso and the Count de Gomar accounted for a Fyze each in the remaining singles.

It is no mean feat to take a set from the champion, G. L. Patterson, and this is what Friedrich Rohrer, captain of the Czechoslovakian team, did in the match against Australia—a match commenced on the Roehampton Club's new hard courts, that, owing to rain, possessed the slowest of surfaces and became badly cut up. The original intention was to hold the match on grass courts, but Patterson, in view of the necessity for settling the match quickly, agreed to play on some artificial courts that had not been used before. Both the leading singles matches took place at once, side by side, before a small gathering of spectators. It seemed more like an informal affair than a Davis Cup tie, and was conducted without liveness. The first thing that struck one about the Czechoslovak play was their inability to bring off a precisely overhead shot. This was especially noticeable in the

case of Karel Ardelt, who, although losing to Anderson in three straight sets, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4, fought every inch of the way. He made some brilliant half-volleys from his sphere of action—the base-line—and won points with clever and classic shots that called forth unstinted applause. Ardelt is the present champion of Czechoslovakia, where, as he informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the game has not at present a particularly large following, there being only three clubs of size in Prague. Of these the biggest is First Tesky Lawn Tennis Klub (Ardelt's club) and this has only five courts. In his last set against the versatile Anderson, Ardelt made a splendid recovery, after being behind at five games to love.

Rohrer of the Brünner Lawn Tennis Club, played a more enterprising game than his team-mate, but, except in one set, made little impression on Patterson, whose customary grimace was cast aside for the occasion. The "chop stroke" now identified with the champion was a most formidable weapon on the yielding surface, the ball almost burying itself in at times. Rohrer set out upon a campaign of hard and perhaps reckless hitting, realizing the necessity for stringent measures. Some of his cannon-like shots were winners. Others were not. Patterson's victory was by 6-3, 6-3, 6-2. In the doubles, Patterson was partnered by R. C. Werthelme and, after an uncertain start, won by 9-7, 6-0, 6-3. In the remaining singles, Patterson defeated Ardelt, and Anderson beat Rohrer, each match running into four sets.

PICK-UPS

ABOUT a year ago, when Pittsburgh looked almost certain to win the National League pennant, the team was suddenly pulled down from high standing by the New York Giants, who rode over the Gibson entry in five straight games. Now Pittsburgh has ample revenge, for what it wanted, for it has defeated the Giants four times in a row by lop-sided scores. As a result, New York's lead over St. Louis is again brought down to very slim proportions, and Pittsburgh is figured to give Chicago and Cincinnati a real battle for third place.

Fitcher Fred Toney, who was scheduled to come to Boston after the McQuillan deal, refuses to report to his new club, declaring he will quit baseball rather than join up with the tail-enders. It was quite a change, all things considered, for Toney, who was to make, one going from the very league depths to the top and the other shunted from a championship nine into last place. Toney is quoted as saying, "I have \$50,000 and don't have to play baseball with the Braves."

The Chicago White Sox have filed a protest with President B. E. Johnson of the American League over yesterday's game with New York, which was called on account of rain after 4-1-1 innings with the Sox leading 5 to 1. The protest terms the conduct of the Yankees players "dishonorable," and evidently were holding up play deliberately when rain appeared likely. Scott refused to field a ball hit by Faber and the Chicago pitcher reached third at a slow trot before any effort was made to put him out on a weakly hit ball. Outfielders threw the ball around to each other on other hits instead of returning it to the infield, and the Yankees used three pitchers, each change causing a delay.

BREAKS TWO MORE RECORDS
COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 1.—John Weissmuller of Chicago, world's champion swimmer, shattered two world's records in a swimming meet here today. He broke the 100-yard freestyle record by 1-15.8, negotiating the distance in 46 3-8s. His old mark was 49 4-5s. Weissmuller was successful in his attempt to lower the 50-yard freestyle record, held by D. F. Kahanamoku, of Honolulu. He swam the distance in 22 4-5s, 16 better than the Hawaiian's best mark.

Touchstone of Golf
Sought in New Clubs

Fresh Designs Ever Appearing
for Duffers' Succor

Appropos of the reported "invention" of a golfing putter made out of a piece of gas pipe, one may say that the number of new departures or "frank" clubs that are turned out is astonishing. Truly enough innovation is rampant in the links ranks. Maybe the rule-makers are ultra-conservative, but the players never! Not only in the sporting goods stores, but even on private work benches one sees the results of the search for something wondrous in golf.

Putters do, of course, come in for the greatest degree of radicalism, but the distance clubs also are constantly undergoing the remodeling twists of some man's fancy. They come in many shapes and sizes; they combine wood and steel or leather and aluminum; they work out the balance by careful computations in physics or they let gravity and molecular disturbance do their worst; they make implements that place putting on a skill basis and others that put it on a guess basis.

Perhaps the game is bettered by these party engineers of goldom, but probably it is not; but it is good for one's humor to have sight of something new to play his shots with, and good for his golfing temperament to be able to try out embodiments of his own caprice or imagination.

A few years ago it was sufficient to have a brass made of wood, but now the so-called wooden club has become such an interesting inlayed piece of equipment, with its ivory and composite inserts, that one feels that golf after all is an affair so complicated that he may very well miss a shot or two without wonder. Now they have made the striking surfaces crooked, as they tell us, to keep the ball straight!

Shafts of metal have threatened to drive the ancestral hickory back to the woods—and in fact the original designs and materials of clubs may be entirely outlived in the ancient and honorable game some day.

Fortunately, an early ban on purely mechanical contrivances in the game has prevented the playing public from inundation by jack-in-the-box clubs that cause the pellet to be kicked from the clubhouse and admonished as to conduct by a mechanical voice.

By all means let every golfer have his gas pipe putter so long as he comes by the pipe legally, but let him not throw away his long-loved but perverse goose-neck till he see how true the plumber has forged.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
St. Louis 58 41 .586
New York 57 44 .564
Chicago 53 47 .528
Detroit 53 48 .525
Cleveland 53 50 .515
Philadelphia 52 49 .513
Boston 49 57 .463

RESULTS TUESDAY
St. Louis 5, Boston 2
Detroit 11, Philadelphia 4
Cleveland 17, Washington 3
New York vs. Chicago (postponed).
GAMES TODAY
Boston at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

BROWNS BEAT RED SOX AGAIN
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Boston waited until the ninth-inning to score today, and the Browns beat the Red Sox 5 to 1. Batteries—Klop and P. Collins; W. Collins, Ferguson and Ruel. Losing pitcher—W. Collins. Umpires—Connolly and Owens. Time—1h. 55m.

DETROIT MAKES CLEAN SWEEP
DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Hitting three Philadelphia pitchers hard, Detroit made a clean sweep of the four-game series by winning the final game, 11 to 4. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 10 13
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 11 11
Batteries—Klop and P. Collins; W. Collins, Ferguson and Ruel. Losing pitcher—W. Collins. Umpires—Connolly and Owens. Time—1h. 55m.

INDIANS OVERWHELM SENATORS
CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—The Cleveland Indians, with Gardner leading in the attack, overwhelmed the visiting Senators in a game of free hitting today, easily winning by the score of 17 to 3. The local third baseman collected three doubles, a single and a home run in his five trips to the plate. Evans, who played all three fields, and Speaker also hit the ball hard. "Washington made 14 hits but was unable to turn them into advantage. This was the first full game Bagby had pitched since early in April. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 17 21 1
Washington 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 14 1
Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Shinault; Francis; Zachary; Erickson and Plonich; losing pitcher Francis. Umpires—H. Hill and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 10m.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
St. Joseph 45 44 .506
Tulsa 45 44 .506
St. Louis City 44 45 .494
Omaha 44 45 .494
Wichita 44 45 .494
St. Paul 44 45 .494
Denver 44 45 .494

RESULTS TUESDAY
Tulsa 13, Des Moines 3
Oklahoma City 7, Omaha 5
Wichita 9, Denver 1
St. Joseph 6, St. Louis City 2
U. S. IS YACHTING VICTOR
WHITE BEAR, Minn., Aug. 1.—The Canadian-American yachting trophy, the Dugan Cup, was retained by the United States here today, when the international series ended on White Bear Lake. The number for the races is 10. White Bear Yacht Club 20 points, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, Montreal, 9.

HARVARD ADOPTS
NEW TICKET PLAN

Season Tickets to Graduates, Undergraduates and Friends Only

While it is now certain that the football plans which are being worked out by committees from graduates of Harvard, Yale and Princeton which were appointed by the presidents of the three universities will not be put into effect until the fall of 1933, the Harvard authorities are making a number of innovations this fall which are expected to better conditions at that university when the 1932 football season opens Sept. 30.

The most striking innovation to be made at Cambridge this year is in regard to the sale of tickets. Heretofore season tickets could be purchased by the general public; but this fall the only persons who will be able to purchase such tickets will be Harvard undergraduates and graduates or friends of those men who must secure their tickets through a Harvard man.

During the past few seasons there has been quite a bit of dissatisfaction among Harvard followers over the fact that persons who are not interested in the Harvard team have been able to purchase season tickets and the persons interested in the success of the Harvard eleven. Last year a number of very unsatisfactory situations arose over differences of opinion expressed by non-Harvard followers and Harvard supporters requested the Harvard athletic authorities to take some steps to make the situation better and this is the plan which has been worked out. In order to purchase a season ticket it will also be necessary to fill out an application blank similar to those which have been used for the big games during the past few years.

This step does not mean that non-Harvard followers will not be able to purchase tickets to the games, but that the west side of the Stadium, which is reserved for those who are followers of the Harvard team. The east side of the Stadium as well as the bowl and seats will be available to the general public and the following of the teams which are to oppose the Crimson.

Practice for the varsity team will start at Soldiers Field, Sept. 12, just 16 days before the opening game of the season with Middlebury College. It is interesting to note that this is the first season in some time that the first football game has not taken place until after college has opened.

Head Coach R. T. Fisher '12 is busy lining up his staff of coaches for the coming season. Capt. C. C. Buell '23 is acting as a counselor in a boy's camp this summer; but is expected to confer with Coach Fisher during the month and report at Cambridge about Sept. 4. Among the new men expected to help coach this fall are C. A. Tierney '22, tackle and center on the varsity teams of 1930 and 1931, and A. J. Conlon '23, substitute quarterback last fall and captain of the baseball nine last spring.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
New York 58 39 .598
St. Louis 58 41 .586
Chicago 53 47 .528
Cincinnati 53 48 .525
Pittsburgh 49 47 .513
Brooklyn 47 49 .490
Philadelphia 46 57 .446
Boston 45 58 .437

RESULTS TUESDAY
Boston 2, Cincinnati 2
Pittsburgh 10, New York 2
St. Louis vs. Brooklyn (postponed)
Chicago vs. Philadelphia (postponed)
GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at Boston (2 games)
Chicago at Philadelphia.

MARQUARD TAKES REDS
MARQUARD pitched a steady game yesterday, and added by some good outfielding the victory in a pitcher's duel with Donohue, 3 to 2. The Braves' runs resulted from four singles, including a couple through Cavney, a base on balls and a double by Cobb. Donohue's runners on first and third in the ninth, with none out, but could not cross the plate. Phil's work at third was a feature. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 11 1
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 1
Batteries—Marquard and Gowdy; Donohue, Keck and Harragave. Losing pitcher—Donohue. Umpires—Klem and Sentelle. Time—1h. 19m.

NEW YORK LOSES AGAIN
NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Pittsburgh made it four straight over the Giants this afternoon, taking the last game of the series 10 to 2. It was a fifth successive defeat for the world champions. In the first inning Carey hit his fifth home run of the series, scoring Maranville ahead. Rain fell during the entire game but never hard enough to stop play. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 13 2
New York 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 11 3
Batteries—Cooper and Gooch; Mattox; Ryan, Jonnard, Scott and Snyder. Losing pitcher—Ryan. Umpires—O'Day and Hart. Time—1h. 55m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Baltimore 72 31 .569
Rochester 62 42 .596
Jersey City 58 47 .552
Buffalo 58 48 .547
Toronto 52 53 .500
Reading 47 59 .443
Syracuse 41 66 .383
Newark 29 74 .282

RESULTS TUES

ATHLETICS

R. G. KINSEY WINS
POSTPONED MATCH

Defeats Zenzo Shimizu of Japan
in Third Round of Singles
at Seabright

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 2.—R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated Zenzo Shimizu, Japanese star, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, in the third-round tennis play for the Seabright Bowls at the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club today. Shimizu had defeated Kinsey last week.

Spectators were given thrill after thrill during the continued match between R. O. Williams 2d, Boston, and A. H. Gobert, of the French Davis Cup team, which the American finally won, 17-15, 6-3. At the conclusion of play yesterday Gobert was leading, 14-13.

In the men's doubles Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra of the French Davis Cup team, defeated the American veterans, Holcomb Ward of New York and D. F. Davis of Washington, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4.

Three women advanced to the semi-final round in the singles tourney. Mrs. F. I. Mallory, American champion, easily disposed of Miss Edith Sigourney.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, was forced to extend herself to defeat Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., and Miss L. H. Bancroft, West Newton, Mass., was given a hard tussle by Miss Helen Hooker of Greenwich, Conn., their first set going 2-6.

Although Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra of the French Davis Cup team were defeated in singles early in the tournament, the French team is evidently well pleased with its prospects for the semi-final round match of the Davis Cup competition against Australia at Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 10, 11 and 12. In speaking of the French team's prospects, Capt. A. H. Muhr said:

"The matches at the wonderful tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis & Cricket Club have given just the opportunity the French Davis Cup team needed to fit itself for its semi-final against Australia. Because we had so little time for practice before the matches this week we were reluctant to accept the invitation; but when the club was so kind as to ask our team to enter we said frankly that we would like to do so, knowing the benefit the team would derive from such a tournament.

"Cochet's match against Kinsey was an experience for our youngsters because Kinsey's accuracy and change of pace gave the Frenchman the kind of shots he must play against to get his own strokes working properly. Borotra's match with Zengo Shimizu was another of the same sort, for Shimizu's wonderfully accurate ground strokes are the sort that Borotra ought to play against, for his own good.

"H. Gobert, of course, has had more experience and all he needs is the practice on grass courts."

When asked regarding the French team's plans, Captain Muhr said they had not been finally determined. The team expects to stay at Seabright as long as the players are in the tournament, of course, and may remain a day or so longer before going to Boston. He thinks that the wisest course, from the visitors' point of view, would be to go to Boston late this week or early next week, so as to have plenty of time to become used to the grounds at the Longwood Cricket Club, where the match against Australia will be played Aug. 10, 11 and 12.

Spectators at Seabright were impressed by the form displayed by the French team, and particularly by their close attention to the matches in which they happened to be playing. I have rarely seen players so keen and alert for every opening," said E. C. Conlin, who has umpired many championships and Davis Cup matches. "They try for every shot and are remarkably fast. Furthermore, they let nothing interfere with their game, and in the case of Cochet and Borotra especially, because of their youth, their concentration on every shot is remarkably fine."

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, 6-1, 4-6, 6-0.
R. B. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated Zenzo Shimizu, Japan, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.
R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated A. H. Gobert, France, 17-15, 6-3.
F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, 6-1, 6-4.
G. L. Patterson, Australia, defeated F. F. Neer, Portland, Ore., 6-4, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
A. H. Yencken and Cedric Major defeated T. R. Pell and Bernson S. Prentice, 8-4, 6-4.
Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra, France, defeated Holcomb Ward, New York, and Dwight F. Davis, Washington, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round
Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6-1, 6-1.
Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., 6-1, 7-5.
Miss L. H. Bancroft, West Newton, Mass., defeated Miss Helen Hooker, Greenwich, Conn., 14-12, 6-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, N. J., and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Margaret Grove, New York, and Mrs. D. F. Wood, Seabright, 6-1, 6-4.

Second Round
Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Mrs. W. H. Henry, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Margaret Davis, St. Paul, and Mrs. D. L. Lebaume, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-3.

RYAN HOLDINGS
OF STUTZ SOLD

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The controlling interest in the Stutz Motor Car Company was obtained today by George L. Burr of the Guaranty Trust Company when he bought 11,614 1-3 shares at \$20 a share at the auction of Allan A. Ryan & Co.'s collateral.

The total capitalization embraces 200,000 shares. The stock was selling at about \$15 on the Curb market when Mr. Burr's bid was successful at the auction, which was to dispose of collateral held against loans to the Ryan concern which recently failed.

BIG ENTRY FOR
TITLE REGATTA

Golden Jubilee Rowing Races
Tomorrow on Schuylkill River

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 1 (Special)—With an entry list of 122 crews, which breaks all previous records for regattas in America, the Golden Jubilee national regatta to be held on the Schuylkill River, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week promises to be the greatest ever staged.

Prominent among the entries is W. M. Hoover, holder of the Philadelphia Gold Challenge Cup and Diamond Sculls, who will come from Duluth, Minn. He is due here tomorrow with Coach J. E. Ten Eyck and the rest of the Duluth Boat Club oarsmen. Should he decide to defend his national title he will be called upon to face P. V. Costello, of the Vesper Boat Club of this city, who helped J. B. Kelly win the Olympic doubles title at Brussels in 1920; L. M. Zohar of the First Bohemian Boat Club of New York and the winner of the association singles.

The championship singles race will be held on Saturday and the association final on Friday. So numerous are the entries in the association singles that it will be necessary to row heats. Among the more prominent scullers who seek the American association championship are H. A. Belyea of St. John, N. B., winner of the Canadian title the last two years; J. J. Shea of the St. Alphonsus Boat Club of Boston; Russell Codman Jr. of the Union Boat Club of Boston; A. R. Mueckler of the Western Rowing Club of St. Louis; C. M. LeCount of the New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N. Y.; L. M. Scharie, Arundel Boat Club of Baltimore, and four or five others.

Hoover has consented to compete in championship senior quarter-mile dash. He also holds this national title. Opposed to the Duluth star in the dash even will be T. J. Rooney, of the Undine Barge Club of this city, a former national sculling champion; W. B. Garrett Gilmore and W. R. Hapgood of the Bachelors Barge Club of this city; Zohar, and Mueckler.

Intermediate single scullers are also more prominent than in the past. Among them are Thomas Molloy, Nassau Boat Club, New York; H. B. Shober, Union Boat Club, Boston; J. R. Adams, Columbia Boat Club, Pittsburgh; B. A. Ekowski, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore; F. J. O. Muff, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y.; William Haynes, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York; and Manuel Gomez, Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge.

By far the biggest and best field that has ever competed in a senior eight-oared shell race in the national will be on the starting line late Saturday with America's best matched against the University of Toronto Rowing Club of Toronto, which captured the Canadian senior eight title in the Royal Canadian Henley last Saturday at St. Catharines, Ont. Coach Ten Eyck has entered two eights from the Duluth Boat Club and the Union Boat Club of Boston will be here with an eight composed principally of former college stars. West Lynn Boat Club of Lynn, Mass.; New Rochelle Rowing Club, New York; and the Vesper Boat Club and West Philadelphia Boat Club, are also entered.

For the first time in the history of any national regatta junior races will be held. Thursday has been set aside for these oarsmen and so many entries were received in single gigs and single shells that it will be necessary to row heats. Of the out-of-town entries in junior gigs Clarence Ward of the Nassau Boat Club of New York and W. E. Haynes, of the Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y., are the most prominent.

New Association
for More Sports

Mid-Western Athletics to Be Put
on More Extensive Scale

OMAHA, Neb., July 31 (By the Associated Press)—Immediate increase in activity in amateur athletic sports in this section of the country is the program of the newly formed Mid-Western Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. Steps are being taken immediately to promote amateur athletic sports of all kinds.

With the exception of swimming there has been a lack of athletic activity in the territory taken in by the new association. Nebraska, Iowa, and South and North Dakota, according to officials of the association. Numerous A. A. U. swimming meets have been held under the direction of Swimming Director Wendell of the Omaha Athletic Club and secretary-treasurer of the Mid-Western Association, but contests in other amateur sports have not been promoted.

The formation of the new association was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Wendell to create a keener interest in amateur sports here in addition to the swimming competitions that have been held for the past few years.

The members of the association are: Omaha Athletic Club, Nicholas Senn Hospital, Thorpe Athletic Club, Creighton University, Creighton High School, Carter Lake Club, Douglas County Post of the American Legion, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Omaha Technical High School and Tel Jed Sokol. Invitations are being sent to athletic organizations and schools in the four states included in the Mid-Western territory to join the association.

H. M. Baldrige of the American Legion was elected president. Other officers are: A. B. Griffith, Nicholas Senn Hospital, first vice-president; H. S. Schaefer, Young Men's Hebrew Association, second vice-president; C. M. Garvey, Creighton University, third vice-president, and Peter Wendell, Omaha Athletic Club, secretary-treasurer.

Chicago A. C. Not to
Enter Central Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, Aug. 2.

FOR the first time in the history of the Central Amateur Athletic Union, the Chicago Athletic Association is not to be represented by a team at the annual outdoor championship track and field games, which this year are to be held at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 19. The Cherry Circle Club has won the team championship for a number of years consistently and won last year.

W. H. Powell, chairman of the Chicago Athletic Association, stated that the Chicago Athletic Association would concentrate its training efforts on evolving a representative team for the National Amateur Athletic Union championship games which are to be held in New Jersey in September. The club was represented last year in the nationals by 10 men, placing fourth with 17 points.

MAXWELL MOTOR'S
POSITION BETTER

Maxwell Motor has paid off \$5,750,000 in notes since April, 1922, and still has close to \$6,000,000 cash. In April Maxwell anticipated the payment of \$4,000,000 7 per cent notes due in 1922. Of \$4,000,000 notes due in 1923, \$1,750,000 are now being paid off. It is planned to pay off the balance of the 1923 notes before the close of the year, leaving \$4,000,000 due in 1924 to be paid off.

The question of dividends on the "A" stock is not likely to be taken up in the near future. However, liquidation this coming fall of the remaining \$2,250,000 7 per cent notes due in 1923 will place the "A" stock in line for dividend discussion as the company's indebtedness will then be only \$4,000,000, representing notes due in 1924.

REVOLVER TRIALS AT QUANTICO

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Dr. R. H. Sayre, president of the United States Revolver Association, announced that all those who intend trying for a place on the team that will represent the United States in the international competition at Milan, Italy, Sept. 12 to 20, inclusive, should send their entries to him at 14 West Forty-Eighth Street at once. The trials for the team are to be held on the range of the Marine Corps at Quantico, Va., on Aug. 24, and the trials will sail on Aug. 30. U. C. trials for the rifle team will be held on Aug. 10, 11 and 12, and the team sails Aug. 23.

AUSTRIAN CURRENCY AID
To prevent a further rise in the value of foreign currencies, the Government is preparing, among other restrictive measures, to limit the importation of flour, coal and fats for eight weeks.

MR. HARDING IS COMMENDED
BY CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (Special)—Credit is given by the National Civil Service Reform League to President Harding and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, for carrying out the policies with respect to the diplomatic service inaugurated by Theodore Roosevelt, more than any intervening administration. A survey of the appointments of President Harding to the American diplomatic service has been made the subject of a report by the Committee on Foreign Service of the League. The members of that committee are: Ellery C. Stowell, Richard H. Dana, Ogden H. Hammond, Frederick J. Kingsbury and Ansley Wilcox.

The report said the survey just completed "seems to indicate that an earnest effort has been made to retain the services of men of experience and to appoint to diplomatic posts persons with qualifications in diplomacy."

Aside from the officials of the State Department who were struggling with the complex problems of international relations and negotiations during the first years of the war, 1914-1918, few people realize how much the American Government was handicapped by the lack of training of most of the men who held responsible positions in the diplomatic corps. Pitted against the trained diplomatists who conducted affairs in most of the foreign offices and who represented the European governments as ambassadors and ministers, the inexperienced American representatives frequently were misled into making erroneous reports to the State Department on matters of vital importance. Deliberate attempts were made to exclude them from information which they should have had and not a few of the Americans lacked the skill to piece together such information as they did obtain into an analytical narrative of current events.

Trained Men Are Needed

This inefficiency in the foreign service was no reflection on the character or intelligence of the men in the American diplomatic service. Secretary Hughes said recently in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States: "The patent fact is that you cannot have an efficient foreign service without having trained men and you cannot secure trained men without an adequate system for the selection and maintenance and; you cannot keep men who have been properly selected and trained and are invaluable to the country unless you offer reasonable opportunities for promotion."

Of the total of nine ambassadors appointed by President Harding, the report of the National Civil Service Reform League calls attention to the fact that five have had previous experience in the diplomatic service of the United States. They are: John W. Riddle, former Ambassador to Russia, appointed Ambassador to Argentina; Henry P. Fletcher, appointed Ambassador to Belgium; William M. Collier, former Minister to Spain, appointed

WESBROOK WINS
IN TWO ROUNDS

Only Few Matches Played in the
Western Tennis Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, Aug. 2.—Rain interfered with yesterday's program of singles play in both the men's and women's divisions of the Western tennis championship tournament at the South Side Tennis Club here, but not before a number of out-of-town performers had advanced in the play. W. K. Westbrook of Detroit and R. A. Johnson of Parkersburg, W. Va., were two of the visiting contenders who won matches.

Wesbrook, making his first appearance in the tourney after matches had been held open for him two days, eliminated H. A. Blossat of the home club with ease 6-2, 6-1, and F. T. O'Brien in the second round, 6-2, 6-2. Johnson forged through two brackets of play, when he put out H. S. Knox of Chicago, and S. R. Durand of Milwaukee in successive matches.

Of the women's matches was completed at the entrance of the players from other cities were pushed ahead in the schedule through the posting by the committee of forfeits in their favor. These players were Miss Jessie Grieve of Los Angeles, new singles champion of the Missouri Tennis Association, and Mrs. Ruth Reise of Saugetuck, Mich., a sharer in Michigan state titles. Mrs. Reise essayed to play a second round event against Miss K. M. Waldo, who is entered in the tournament from Milwaukee, but rain stopped the contest after Miss Waldo had won the first set, 6-2, and the rest of the match was postponed until this afternoon.

Doubles matches are scheduled to start today in the men's class, and due to the keen competition for the trip to Chestnut Hills, Mass., for the national doubles championships, which will be one of the honors going to the winning team, this play is attracting keen interest. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round
W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated H. A. Blossat, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.

Second Round
W. K. Westbrook defeated F. T. O'Brien, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.
R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg, defeated H. S. Knox, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.
C. J. Weber, Chicago, defeated E. E. Wiley, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.

Third Round
R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg, defeated S. R. Durand, Milwaukee, 6-4, 2-6, 8-6.
E. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated Carl Becker, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.
W. H. Cochran, Chicago, defeated Joseph Lewin, Chicago, 6-4, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round
Miss Jessie Grieve, Los Angeles, defeated Miss J. Kellman, Chicago, by default.
Miss Ruth Reise, Saugetuck, Mich., defeated Miss June Epperson, Chicago, by default.

H. L. GIBBS AGAINST
ST. LAWRENCE PLAN

Buffalo Senator Voices Opposition
to Deep Waterway Scheme

QUEBEC, July 28 (Special Correspondence)—A strong declaration against the international scheme for a deep waterway from the ocean to the Great Lakes by way of the St. Lawrence was made in an interview here by H. L. Gibbs, state Senator, of Buffalo, N. Y., representing the Fifth District, and chairman of the New York State Committee, in opposition to the project. Mr. Gibbs made a study of the St. Lawrence at first hand and while here consulted with Gen. T. L. Tremblay, general manager of the Quebec Harbor Commission, on the subject. "The scheme would be marvellous if it could be carried out," he said, "but its practicability has never been proved and many of its former adherents are falling away. The fact that no shipowner, shipper or captain has yet favored the plan is the most formidable argument against it. The Federal Government estimates have placed the cost at \$262,700,000, while Hugh Cooper, an international waterways authority says that it would take no less than \$1,500,000,000."

"Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in a speech made in New York in October, 1920, before the International Joint Commission, prophesied that there would be no grain exported in 10 years if the farmer did not increase his yield per acre, and that as the deep waterways scheme would take a decade to complete there would be no use spending that amount of time and gigantic sum of money for direct grain export if there was none available." Mr. Gibbs stated that his committee had presented four reports to the federal authorities, which he believed answered all questions in a satisfactory manner.

IDAHO HAS GOOD CROPS

Long unbroken sunshine has made conditions for Idaho irrigated wheat ideal. Grain is heading and ready to fill, indicating excellent yields. All fruit and irrigated crops, including sugar beets, are in good condition.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Aug. 1.

ARTHUR CAPPER (R.), Senator from Kansas, cannot see his way clear to agree with those of his colleagues who do not accept the primary system of choosing candidates in preference to the old convention plan, and to demonstrate that the President's Cabinet is not solid in its opposition he quotes Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, as a strong supporter of the system.

He refuses to agree that more money is spent under the present method than under the old one, citing the fact that more than \$1,000,000 was paid out in behalf of one candidate for the Presidential nomination before the last Republican Convention, while, per contrast, Col. Smith Brookhart expended only \$453 in his recent senatorial contest for the Republican senatorial nomination in Iowa.

Under the old convention system large sums changed hands and privileges costly to the people were bartered away," he said. "Conventions were packed and nominations bought. In primary contests most of the money is spent for postage and printing for conveying information about candidates and issues."

"Those who oppose the primary system virtually say the American people are not qualified for self rule. I cannot go along with the President, Secretary Weeks and Senator Watson. Instead of abolishing the primary it should be extended. I hope to see the day when nominations for the Presidency will be by primary."

It begins to look as though Washington never would have a street called "President Street" or anything like it. Several efforts have been made in that direction, the last one very recently, and all have failed.

Sixteenth Street has been favored. It is a fine, broad thoroughfare, running directly north from the Executive Mansion and fairly threading its way through legations and embassies. In the last few years many fine residences have sprung up, and these extend far out into what until recently was open country.

The street would do justice to the name, but the District Commissioners nipped the last effort in the bud with an adverse report on the ground that to change the name would result in confusion. Such was found to be the case when, a few years ago, the name actually was changed to that of "Avenue of the Presidents." The designation was continued for only a year or two. The public never accepted it and the street was colloquially known as Sixteenth Street.

The intimation made by President Harding some time ago, that when the identity of the person whom he had chosen to be American representative on the commission to adjust the American claims against Germany and the German claims against the United States became known it would prove a pleasing surprise, coupled with the announcement of the Secretary of State that it would be "an outstanding American figure whose judgment, integrity and impartiality could not be questioned," led to the belief that the President might be contemplating the appointment of Woodrow Wilson to the place. It is not believed, however, that the former President would accept such a responsibility if it were tendered to him, and, of course, he would not be named.

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FINEST TYPE OF FLYING FIELD.
USED BY LONDON TO PARIS LINE

Croydon Airport, London Terminus, Is Equipped With
Every Known Device to Facilitate Commercial Aviation

(By EDWARD P. WARNER)

PARIS, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—It is best that a tour of Europe by air begin at London. It is a natural terminus, from which there is but one possible direction of travel by air since it was on the London-Paris line that modern aerial transport had its beginning. Unfortunately, however, there is no flying field close to the center of London, and the first few miles of the journey, therefore, must be made by automobile. The airplanes actually start from Croydon airport, or, to give its full official title, from the London Terminal Aerodrome.

Since Croydon is typical of the best practice in laying out fields for commercial aircraft, and since the arrangements there must be reproduced in general, although perhaps not in detail, at any other important airport, particularly one to be used for international traffic, the field and its accessories merit description in detail. The field itself is large, although it provides no more space than is needed for the departure of large and heavily laden airplanes. It is completely fenced in, an absolute necessity in all cases, and the buildings are all arranged in a group along one side, except for a few shops located at a distance from the entrance. The buildings themselves comprise hangars for reserve aircraft and for overnight storage, an inn, a restaurant, and offices for each company operating from the field, besides the official buildings. The office-building of each company, and there are six of them at present operating from Croydon, includes waiting-rooms for passengers arriving at the field some time before the departure of their airplane. Since the traffic at Croydon is all international, it is necessary, of course, to arrange for examination of passports and baggage. Incoming passengers must be separated from friends who come to meet them until those formalities are complied with, quite in accordance with the practice on the arrival of ocean liners. To facilitate this separation and examination, a "dock" of macadam has been built out from the side of the field, terminating in a stretch of macadam about 100 feet square. All non-official visitors are excluded from this "dock" when an airplane is coming into the field. The pilot drives the machine up to the edge of the macadam square after landing, and before the passengers get out. The passengers can pass then along the macadam directly to the customs office, where the aerodrome porters have taken their baggage and where the staff constantly in attendance is large enough to make the examination very brief.

Although such points as these just described are most likely to catch the eye of the arriving traveler, who lacks aeronautical experience, they are not the most important from a purely technical point of view. For the reliability of an air service, the weather, which depends more on weather conditions than on anything else, is essential that reliable meteorological information be available before the start of a flight, and it is no less important that the traffic managers of the various lines should be informed at all times as to what their machines are doing and as to the probable hour of their arrival, in readiness for the next flight.

These requirements are taken care of at Croydon by three large blackboards mounted along the edge of the field. One is simply a traffic record, on which the time of departure of each airplane is entered to be followed by the time of arrival as soon as the trip is completed. News of the arrival and departure of machines at the other terminal of their various routes is sent immediately to Croydon by radiotelegraphy. The other two blackboards have painted on them a map of northwestern Europe, with the air routes from London to Paris, Brussels, and Amsterdam indicated. These are used for detailed indication of the progress of traffic and for weather reporting.

A number of intermediate stations along the routes are equipped with radio apparatus, and report the passage of each airplane. Many of the airplanes themselves, too, carry radiotelephones, and therefore are able to keep constantly in communication with the station at Croydon. It is known where all airplanes are at every moment, and their progress along the route is marked by shifting miniature metal airplanes along the map, and pinning them in place. Markers of different colors are used for airplanes belonging to the different companies.

The reporting of weather conditions also is dependent on radio. Frequent reports are broadcast from about a dozen stations. These reports give not only the ordinary meteorological information but also such features of particular interest to air pilots as the height of the clouds and the degree of visibility, or maximum distance at which it is possible to distinguish objects of any sort. As fast as this information is received, it is posted on the third blackboard, and the pilot starting for a flight has only to glance at this to know whether conditions will get better or worse as he proceeds on his way. In case he has to fly through fog or above the clouds, he is notified by the station, his preliminary study of the weather board tells him what course he should steer, allowing for winds of the velocity and direction shown on the chart.

So keenly realized in Great Britain is the importance of meteorological service to aeronautics that the whole of that service, including all weather forecasting, has been placed under the control of the Air Ministry.

The arrangements so far described are of use under all weather conditions and in connection with all sorts of flights. For certain types of flying, however, special provision must be made, and this is especially true of night flying. Although night flying is not yet a regular feature of the London-Paris route, two experimental trips have been made at night, and Croydon is fully equipped to receive the pilot arriving after dark.

The equipment consists of a light-house showing a red ray downward on a white patch on the ground and also casting an upward beam to be picked up from afar, together with a set of landing lights sunk flush with the surface of the field. There are eight rows of landing lights, arranged in star formation, and controlled from a signal tower so that, by switching on the appropriate combination of lights, the direction of the wind and the direction in which the pilot should land can be indicated.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The Vagaries of the Censorship
That Cinema War Drums Aroused

11
This is the second of three articles by Mr. Bartlett on motion picture censorship. The first was printed in The Christian Science Monitor on July 26.

By RANDOLPH BARTLETT
THE truth is that motion-picture censorship arose out of the demand of an intensely active, though relatively small percentage of the population, provoked by a relatively small but intensely unscrupulous body of producers. While the proponents of censorship were few in number they immediately were strengthened by the support of a large number of influential people who had only a passing interest in the moral issue, but who welcomed any proposition which promised to ameliorate in any manner whatsoever the blatant vulgarity, the deafening noise of the screen.

When a member of the moving picture censorship board of Ohio, Mrs. Snow said, recently, that 85 per cent of the people do not think, she hit upon a half truth and caused herself a vast deal of trouble. She omitted one word. She should have said that 85 per cent of the people do not think constructively. The United States is actually governed by the 15 per cent with whom to think is to act. The figure is arbitrary, and in the nature of things must lack statistical authority, but it is sufficiently near accuracy to serve.

It is the thinking of this 15 per cent which produces reforms—call them "changes" if you prefer. Approve or disapprove their activities as you may, it must be admitted that in this small percentage of the population are to be found the most cultured and intelligent people. These intelligent people looked upon the screen with increasing disfavor, as the screen was evolving, with its cheap sentimentalism, its crimes of violence, its distortion of life, all thrown into grotesque disproportion by the innate element of emphasis carried to the ultimate extreme of exaggeration.

When censorship was proposed, the majority of this body that functions actively in the government, saw in it a measure of restraint which was sure to muffle the raucous din of the drums. They permitted censorship to be established. They would as readily have agreed to measures, if constitutionally practicable, to limit moving picture entertainment to half an hour, to reduce the number of theaters, to curtail the output, to provide that only college professors might be licensed as producers, or to employ any other limits upon the thing which was fastening itself so tenaciously upon the popular fancy.

Newspapers and the Screen
A moment's reflections should have been sufficient to convince the censors that they were brought into being not as an expression of an awakened public morality. In almost every daily newspaper there is a far greater parade of immorality and a more persistent tendency toward the creation of criminals by suggestion, than the screen ever dared attempt. Yet a movement to place similar restraints upon newspapers would have been overwhelmingly defeated. Nor is this due to any deep-rooted conviction that freedom of speech is sacred. That doctrine cannot be invoked in the interest of the sensational type of magazines which thrive upon tawdry fiction, yet only when they circulate the grossest immoralities has it been possible to bring them under the ban, and then the ordinary police powers have proved sufficient. The experience with the stage has been similar, and determined efforts to close down plays that are positively indecent, have been defeated with few exceptions, and here again the police authority has been able to satisfy public requirements.

The functioning 15 per cent was well aware that the police had ample power to keep immoral entertainment off the screen, but they welcomed censorship because they were assured that it would go farther than the police, in the nature of their duties, could go. This governing element did not find in the sensational newspaper, magazine and play the crude vulgarities and distortions that had debased the moving picture. At the worst, these others were modified and softened by the context of printed word and dialogue. The copy-books of childhood impart the information that "actions speak louder than words." The actions of the moving picture, compared with other forms of narration, not merely speak louder—they shout, they scream, they shriek.

The Splendid Exceptions
It would be unjust not to interpose the admission that there have been splendid exceptions to this blanket indictment of vulgarity. Though few in proportion to the total output, there have been occasional pictures humanized by such fine personalities as those of Will Rogers, Mary Pickford, Charles Ray, Douglas Fairbanks. There have been exquisite creations such as Maurice Tourneur's "Prunella" and "The Blue Bird." These exceptions are significant, for here is found that restraint which alone can modify and tend the tendency of the moving picture toward extreme emphasis and consequent distortion, by utilizing the elements of suggestion and the rules of proportion.

Censorship, then, was established with arbitrary and absolute power which it proceeded to exercise with amazing lack of intelligence. If it had enunciated a general program for the guidance of producers, and had observed that program in its judgments, there could have been no legitimate ground for complaint. Instead of this, it has operated by rule of thumb, and the resulting decisions have been often ludicrous and confusing to producers who have honestly tried to anticipate restrictions.

For example, one rule is that the actual commission of a crime must not be shown, as this excites the plastic minds of the young and unthinking to the commission of similar crimes. As

a working theory it may be sound enough, but as an ironclad rule it leads to fantastic decisions. In a recent picture a young man and his sister are guests in a luxuriously appointed home. The youth, prowling about, discovers a humidor containing cigars, and is about to take one when his sister admonishes him and leads him away. When she is not watching he furtively abstracts a cigar and pockets it. This incident was ordered by the New York board to be eliminated on the ground that it tended to incite to theft. Subsequently it was restored, robbed of what slender comedy it possessed by a speech from a servant specifically stating that the host wished his guest to help himself to the cigars. More bewildering was a decision of the same board, rendered after reviewing a picture in which a banker gets a room into his power. This was the elimination of a subtitle in which the banker says, "I want you to help me get rid of my wife," though no action was taken upon the next subtitle where the banker explains, "You are to frame up evidence by which I can get a divorce."

These are fair examples of stupid censoring, and in the files of every moving picture corporation there are records of hundreds of similar incidents. Still more confusing, moreover, is the fact that to edit a picture so that it will comply with the thumb-rules of a board in one state is no assurance that in this form it will be approved by the boards of other states. The most active censorship is to be found in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas and Chicago, and each board has its individual prejudices. One will react violently to spectacles of crime while another finds its hate in domestic irregularities. Then there is the National Board of Review, but since it has no official status and operates under the sufferance of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, it is tolerated rather than feared. Yet though this body is supported by fees which it collects from the producers, with their consent it has maintained a fair measure of independence, and in several states its decisions are accepted in lieu of local supervision. The interests which fought this board bitterly when it was organized have since seen a great light and are leaning heavily upon it to deliver them from the larger peril.

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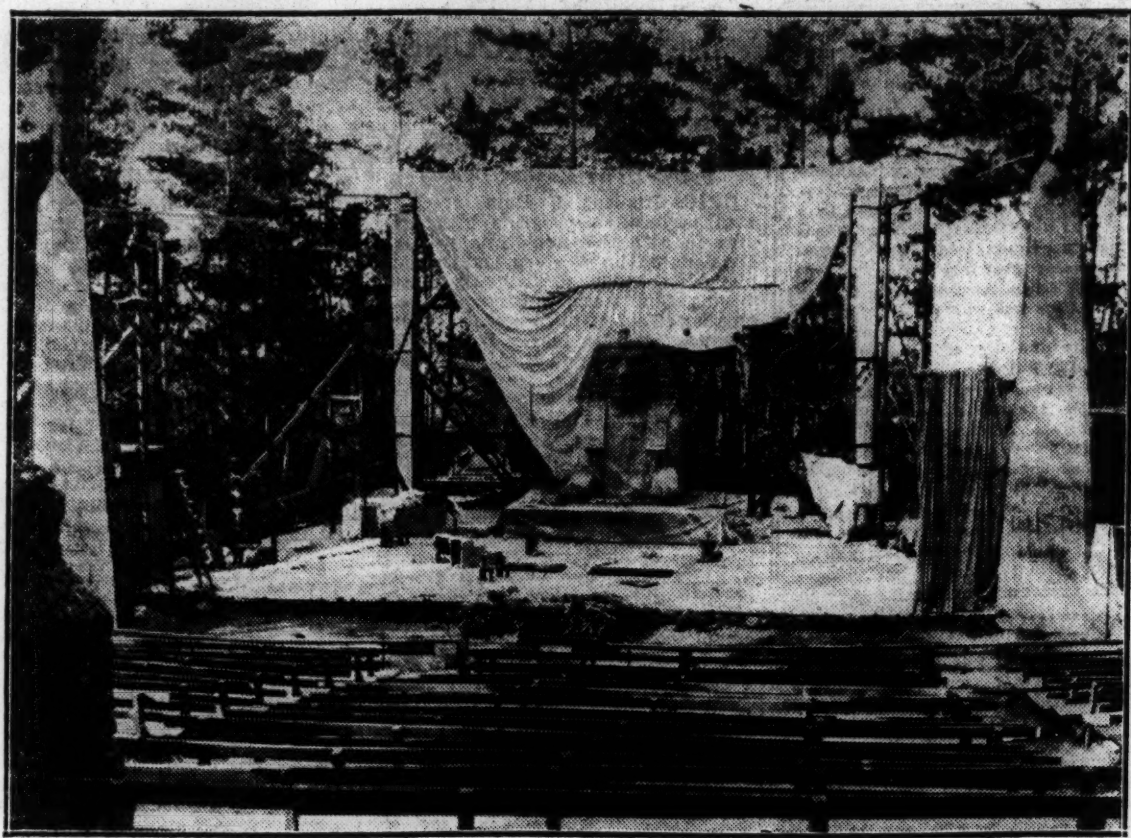
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Stage Setting for "Caesar and Cleopatra" at Carmel Forest Theater

Paderewski to Open
American Tour Nov. 10

Pianist Expected to Make About
80 Appearances in United States

NEW YORK, July 20 (Special Correspondence)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist, is expected to make about 80 appearances in the United States next winter, giving recitals and taking part as soloist with orchestras and traveling as far west as at least Kansas City. He was said tonight to be booked for 54 appearances, and his manager has been arranging dates since July 16.

Mr. Paderewski opens his American engagement with a recital at Bridgeport, Conn., on Nov. 10, goes from

year—in fact ever since his final withdrawal from European politics and his return to the United States in the spring of 1921. He practiced last summer, last winter, and this spring at his studio in Paso Robles, Cal., and the early part of this summer here. He will continue his studies for the rest of the summer at his villa on Lake Geneva, Switzerland. He did not make up his mind to return to the concert platform until he had convinced himself that he could play as well as he did when he left music in war time to help organize the Polish army and to align his native country on the side of the Allies.

Upon coming here from California a few weeks ago, he began to devote time to making records for the phonograph and the reproducing piano. He continued at the task of recording and revising until he completed a list of upwards of a dozen pieces. His phonograph records, to be issued in August, also his reproducing-piano records, are said to comprise the following numbers:

Mendelssohn, "Spinning Song"; Liszt, second and tenth rhapsodies; Chopin, berceuse, two mazurkas, two waltzes, two Polish songs; Paderewski, nocturne. W. P. T.

Organists Meet in Chicago
for 15th Annual Convention

CHICAGO, July 31 (Special Correspondence)—Organists from every part of America assembled in Chicago when the National Association of Organists opened its fifteenth annual convention today. The meetings started with a reception at the Auditorium Hotel. The convention closes on Aug. 4. Although the association will make Kimball Hall its headquarters there will be meetings in other places and organ recitals will be given in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, St. James' Episcopal Church, Chicago Theater and Madison Temple. In the last-named auditorium a recital will be given in which the two consoles will be used simultaneously by Henry S. Fry and Rollo F. Maitland. Other recitalists who will be heard will be Clarence Eddy, Lynnwood Farnam, A. Gordon Mitchell, Ernest MacMillan and Albert Tufts.

The exercises of the National Association of Organists will not be confined to recital-giving. Papers dealing with organ playing or composition will be read by Felix Borowski, John Alden Carpenter, Peter C. Lutkin and Dr. Paul Schöne. What was practically the last recital of the season was given July 25 in Ziegfeld Theater by Moissaye Boguslawski. Among the pianists of Chicago, Mr. Boguslawski has attained a high position. In a performance of Beethoven's so-called "Moonlight" Sonata, in the variations by Brahms on a theme by Paganini, and in some smaller works by Schubert, Mendelssohn, MacDowell, Collins and Chopin, the concert-giver made it clear that his artistic imagination, his ability to make technique serve the ends of musical feeling and his understanding of tonal gradation are admirable features of a pianistic style that not always is in evidence in the work of virtuosi. Mr. Boguslawski's finest accomplishments were put forth in Brahms' variations, a composition which, it may be added, has been greatly favored by recitalists this season. It is not, however, one of those examples of art that the average listener cares to hear often. F. B.

The Motion Pictures

When motion pictures are criticized, as they so often are, indeed, there are always those among their champions who protest that the public is expecting and demanding too much of this infant art, or industry. They point out that if the screen faithfully holds the mirror up to life, and gives us back entertaining pictures of actual physical happenings, we should be content. They protest that no camera can photograph inner conflicts and that action, and plenty of it, is all we can expect the screen to give us.

But Maurice Tourneur, director for Goldwyn, will have none of such apologetic talk. "Motion pictures," he says proudly, "have already superseded the speaking stage in ability to portray mental conflict. We have passed through the physical conflict and crowds, as far as the screen is concerned. What we are after now is the psychology of the thing—the mental action of the characters."

"Realism has been emphasized too much. I think most of us would prefer to see Africa, for instance, through the eyes of an artist than through the eyes of a photographer. The impression is the important thing. A pretty background is all right, but the background should never interfere with the dramatic action, which should overshadow all else. Pictures must get away from being merely tales portrayed against a pretty background. I believe also that you can express atmosphere by showing a banging shutter, by indicating the howling of the wind, more than by the copious use of words in sub-titles. Motion pictures, for that reason, if for no other, should be impressionistic."

Tourneur was an actor for 15 years on the speaking stage, mostly in France, and has brought a wide experience, a fine insight, to the screen. Pola Negri, the Continental screen star, is coming to the United States next month to make a big special Paramount picture, according to Jesse L. Lasky of Famous Players. Mr. Lasky has just arrived in America after visiting authors and film producing centers in England, France, Germany, Spain, Austria, and Italy.

"The Man Unconquerable," starring Jack Holt, is a melodramatic and improbable story of a New York business man in the South Seas. It is not too improbable for enjoyment, and is bound to hold the interest of the spectators. "Forget-Me-Not" brings Bessie Love back to the screen in a sentimental story of a little orphan who just misses adoption and who finally finds happiness in the development of her gift of music.

"Hurricane's Gal" is a story of adventure on the high seas in which Dorothy Dalton appears in one of the roles she plays so well. As the roving, wild, adventurous child of a pirate, she sails the ocean accompanied by a monkey and other equally fantastic companions.

Under the auspices of the Eastport Art Association, Eastport, Me., the second art exhibition is being held in the Peavey Memorial Library. The present exhibit is a one-man show, being a collection of oil paintings by Cullen Yates, N. A.

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The Forest Theater, Carmel, Cal.

CARMEL, Cal. (Special Correspondence)—Among the many community theaters throughout the United States, the Forest Theater, in Carmel-by-the-Sea, Cal., is unique. Situated on the Monterey Peninsula, Carmel, it should be stated, is a western center for artists of the pen, brush, and pencil, and is beloved by the many "just ordinary" folks who delight in a setting of rustic and natural beauty unspoiled by the artificial devices of men, but which is redolent with the charm and atmosphere associated with an artists' colony.

The Forest Theater was founded by Robert Heron in 1910. It is situated on a wooded hillside a few blocks above the town proper, and is well sheltered from both fog and ocean breezes. The auditorium is the terraced hillside on which are benches providing seats for nearly 800, and the stage is a wooden platform (the only level footing in the vicinity) surrounded on three sides by tall pine trees. The orchestra may occupy a real orchestra pit—a hole in the ground located between the stage and the spectators—where it may be heard without obtruding itself in the spectators' line of vision! Back stage arrangements are quite complete, and the electrical equipment is said to be equal to that in any outdoor theater in the United States.

Fifty-four plays have been presented here, 36 by resident directors and 18 by visitors. Twenty-one have been first productions. Original music has been written for 12 of the plays, and special dances have been arranged for 22. Nineteen of the plays were written by Carmelites, nine by

other Californians, six by other Americans, 18 by other writers of the language, and two have been translations. This is a truly commendable record, and is in strict accord with the purpose of the theater's supporters, which is "to aid in the development of the drama in its highest form, with preference to the work of Carmel."

The thirteenth season opened early in July with three performances of Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," played and staged entirely by Carmel residents. The production was a great credit to the directors Edward G. Kuster and Hobart P. Glassell, and to the community as a whole. It was staged on a surprisingly elaborate scale, many of the scenic effects being of professional standard. Especially effective was the desert scene with the reproduction of the Sphinx which was modeled for the occasion by Joseph J. Mora and Robert Payne. Mr. Kuster achieved some beautiful lighting effects, and deserves credit for designing the stage settings.

Ruth Kuster as Cleopatra, played with a nice appreciation of the satire involved, and Frederick R. Becholdt, the short story writer, was admirable as Julius Caesar. The remainder of the large cast gave intelligent portrayals of their respective roles, and the entire production was in keeping with the high ideals of the Forest Theater promoters.

"The Pageant of Serra" dealing with the life and works of Padre Junipero Serra is to be produced next at the Forest Theater, by a cast of professionals under the direction of Garnet Holme. Other local productions will be staged before the close of the summer period.

Danish-Americans Give
Statue to Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—Shortly after the passing of King Christian IX, the grandfather of the present King of Denmark, an influential committee comprising leading Danish-Americans from all parts of the United States, was formed for the purpose of presenting a statue of the former King, to be placed in the Royal Palace of Christiansborg, Copenhagen, when it some day rose from its ashes. This massive palace was destroyed by fire in 1833.

Now, after about 40 years, the new palace is nearly finished, and the statue has arrived and has been placed on its plinth of American granite in the audience chamber, where it has found a befitting place, and where it will prove a silent yet convincing witness of the unchanging love of the Danish-Americans for the old country. The statue is modeled by a Danish-American sculptor, Gutzon Borglum.

The statue was accompanied by an address to King Christian IX, with a list of the contributors, from almost every corner of their adopted country.

Bohemian Club Jinks

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31 (Special)—The Bohemian Club's annual play was presented in the Bohemian Grove, in Sonoma County, on the evening of July 29. The play selected was Charles G. Norris, "The Rites of the Philistines," especially written for this production, which brought to a close the club's annual week of revels. The week of Bohemian Club Jinks began on the night of July 22 with the time-honored staging of the farce-ceremony, the "Cremation of Care," in the club's own grove of giant redwoods about 100 miles from San Francisco.

Leading members of the historic club enacted the roles in all the week of entertainment. Harry Perry took the part of the king; Frank Corbucier was the chancellor; Boyd Oliver played the priest; Fred Myrtle the merchant, and Wilbur Hall carried off the rôle of Old Man Care, in the "Cremation of Care."

Following this was presented the "Diverting Misadventures of Rosie Krucian, the Bohemian Girl," directed by David Eisenbach. On the morning of July 23, there was a concert by the Bohemian Club orchestra, in the Bohemian Grove. Thursday evening the same orchestra entertained with a concert in the grove, under direction of Alex. Raskavsky, and, on Friday night, the "Semi-Centennial High

Jinks"—a "carefully arranged discord of elaborate foolishness"—written by Halg Patigan, and presented with musical accompaniment, was the feature of the week. Saturday night, the week of "Jinks" of the celebrated club closed with Mr. Norris' play, the music for which was composed by Nino Macell, and which was directed by Reginald Travers.

Members of Walter Hampden's company, which closed in St. Paul at the end of the season, have disobeyed him and exposed him to the actor's magazine Equity, which says: "Mr. Hampden played to bad business in the south at the beginning of last season. When his losses had reached \$10,000, he told his company that he could not continue unless expenses were reduced. They voluntarily offered to accept a cut of 30 per cent in salaries, and the tour was continued on that basis. As the season went on business improved and continued to do so all the way to the coast and back, but the company were content to work the season through on the cut salaries. When the closing night came, the company manager gave them checks covering the deductions of the season, amounting in all to \$7,000. None of the players had the slightest hint that they were to be the recipients of such a generous gift."

Frank Craven will play the leading male rôle in his own comedy, "The Spite Corner," when that piece is acted at Asbury Park, N. J., next week, with Madge Kennedy as its star. He will be seen in the play for one week only and will then return to "The First Year," which begins its tour in Asbury Park.

Leading members of the historic club enacted the rôles in all the week of entertainment. Harry Perry took the part of the king; Frank Corbucier was the chancellor; Boyd Oliver played the priest; Fred Myrtle the merchant, and Wilbur Hall carried off the rôle of Old Man Care, in the "Cremation of Care."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WORLD SHORTAGE
NOW EVIDENT IN
FINE WOOL STOCKS

Tariff May Cause Slight Decline
in Price—Still Plenty of
Crossbred Stocks

As a result of the vote taken by the Senate late last week on the wool schedule of the proposed new tariff, the holder of free wool in the United States and more especially of wool of medium grades, is firmer in his conviction of the value of his holdings. There may be a difference of opinion concerning the possibility of the tariff bill being passed at this session of Congress but on the whole it is believed that the bill will probably pass, as Senator Lodge declared early this week would be the case.

Doubtless, the tariff will be some further readjustment of values in a minor way, should the tariff become a law in its present form. There is reason to believe that the wool schedule may be modified in conference for the price of fine wools which, because of their temporary scarcity, have been above the parity of the foreign market, with the proposed duty of 33 cents a pound, secured content, added, will naturally recede accordingly, although not greatly below the present level of values and perhaps not at all. Should the current lightweight season just opening show a quick response from the clothing trades for the new goods, this would necessitate the manufacturers coming into the market to cover to a considerable extent, for stocks of wool are not heavy in America, nor yet abroad.

Th pinch of wool stocks throughout the world seems likely to become more pronounced during the coming year. Fine wools, especially, have been reduced to very narrow compass by the continued heavy demand for fine goods both in the United States and abroad, so that the big post-war surplus has now practically disappeared. Meantime, the demand for crossbred wools, especially of the medium to low grades, has been slow and the British-Australian Wool Realization Association is now carrying in stock something over 1,000,000 bales of its holdings of crossbred wools, a legacy of the war. It has no intention, however, of selling these wools under the current market levels and has withdrawn its offerings of these wools from the London market through the September sales and until such time as the consumer demand for such wools improves. The position of the B. A. W. R. A. is rendered the more tenable by the fact that there has been a big decline in the production of medium to low crossbred wools in South America. Following the return to popularity of fine wools subsequent to the war and the consequent neglect of medium to low grade wools, the markets in South America stagnated and some of the estancia owners in the more remote sections of Argentina found it unprofitable to drive their sheep in for shearing and where practicable had them slaughtered for the export mutton trade.

Now, according to a recent report by the Government, the number of sheep has been reduced to such an extent that the next clip in Argentina is estimated at about 181,000,000 pounds or a decline of about 131,000,000 pounds in the last two years. Fortunately, the clips of Australia and New Zealand show some indication of "coming back" next season, competent observers looking for such a time as to have in those two colonies, while in the United States there ought also to be a moderate increase in the flocks, considering the amount of protection to be a moderate increase in the flocks, considering the amount of protection to be afforded in the tariff.

The American Woolen Company has completed this week its opening of lightweight goods for next spring and summer. It is, perhaps, too early to say what the results of these openings will be, although a fairly good interest is being shown on fancy goods, especially in woolen lines, where prices and styles are most attractive. Staple wools do not appear to have received the response which the relatively low prices on them would seem to justify, although it would seem inevitable that these goods must come back into popular favor. The activity of wool manufacturing machinery has not particularly decreased during the last month. Government statistics covering activity of such machinery on the first of this month, in fact, showed a slight increase in the percentage of machinery active to the total reported by 958 manufacturers operating 1153 mills.

Current demand in the local wool market seems to include all grades of wool both combing and carding, although certain large houses report relatively greater interest in three-eighths grades than in any other qualities. Sales of three-eighths quality territory wool have been effected on a clean basis of 88 to 93 cents for good to choice high grade wool. Sales of half-blood staple are reported all the way from \$1.03 to \$1.17, the latter for choice selected high grade Montana wool, while fine staple is quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.35 for graded wool and the usual run of combing territory fine and medium in the original bags at \$1.20 to \$1.25.

Some fine Ohio delaine, estimated to shrink about 60 per cent has been offered for sale at 54 cents, a decline of a cent a pound. Some interest in medium scoured wools is reported at around 60 cents for three-eighths qualities, including scoured East Indias, which have been in demand at the sales held in Liverpool last week, compared with the June sale, although London has kept very firm on crossbreds and has shown an advancing tendency on merinos, which strength has been reflected in Bradford to a marked degree, to makers refusing to consider much under 54 pence for good 64s tops for October delivery, compared with 51 pence a fortnight or three weeks ago.

MACK TRUCKS IS
SHOWING STEADY
EXPANSION IN NET

Mack Trucks, Inc., net in the three months ended June 30 is estimated in excess of \$1,500,000, equal after full dividends for the year on \$10,921,981 and \$5,331,700 second 7 per cent preferred to between \$2 and \$3 a share on 283,108 shares of common.

Earnings have shown consistent expansion since March. The 1921 depression extended into the first two months of 1922. Beginning with March, demand for trucks showed a big increase. March earnings alone of more than \$300,000 wiped out a \$60,000 loss in the previous two months. Net in the first quarter totaled \$255,197, after charges and depreciation, equal to \$2.34 a share on the first preferred and \$1.20 a share on the second preferred.

April earnings exceeded March, and May exceeded April. June was probably the biggest month in the company's history. It is operating at about 70 per cent capacity. It has \$6,000,000 cash, over \$3,000,000 working capital and is in excellent physical condition. Expenses at the plants have been greatly reduced and overhead charges well controlled. The company has no funded debt and no bank loans. At the end of 1921 working capital totaled \$17,254,018, including \$3,222,202 cash. Inventory was cut to the bone, being reduced from \$15,588,848 to \$9,675,583.

When it took over the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation's property at New Brunswick, N. J., covering about 18 acres, in December, 1919, giving stock therefor, Mack acquired a modern plant with machinery and equipment for something like 20 cents on the dollar. It has enough plant capacity to take care of its business expansion for three years.

CRUDE OIL USE
MAKES A RECORD

Crude oil consumption in June averaged 1,619,567 barrels daily, according to the Geological Survey, the largest daily average on record, and an increase of 19,406 over daily average in May. Because the last month was one day longer than June, its consumption of 49,605,000 barrels was larger than the 48,587,000 in June.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY
June 1922 1921
Operating revenue \$13,084,755 \$13,348,858
Operating expenses 1,961,361 2,363,009
From Jan. 1:
Operating revenue \$74,638,953 \$73,397,915
Operating expenses 12,386,073 11,381,806

SOUTHERN PACIFIC
June 1922 1921
Operating revenue \$16,740,374 \$17,131,780
Operating expenses 4,555,017 4,400,607
From Jan. 1:
Operating revenue \$83,205,310 \$91,967,339
Operating expenses 13,848,888 14,233,640

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT
STE. MARIE
June 1922 1921
Operating revenue \$4,230,331 \$3,281,159
Operating expenses 891,135 1,102,704
From Jan. 1:
Operating revenue \$19,254,928 \$19,378,742
Operating expenses 6,913,952 12,518,787

SEABOARD AIR LINE
June 1922 1921
Operating revenue \$3,600,199 \$3,056,711
Operating expenses 654,088 777,452
From Jan. 1:
Operating revenue \$22,426,507 \$22,178,210
Operating expenses 3,665,033 3,610,430

CHICAGO & EAST ILLINOIS
June 1922 1921
Operating revenue \$2,012,422 \$2,101,847
Operating expenses 60,797 93,777
From Jan. 1:
Operating revenue \$11,903,154 \$12,850,815
Operating expenses 1,119,477 1,382,322

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS
June 1922 1921
Operating revenue \$2,606,879 \$3,097,633
Operating expenses 1,768,778 3,096,896
From Jan. 1:
Operating revenue \$28,191 326,824
Operating expenses 714,597 326,824

Deficit.
Operating revenue \$14,222,510 \$11,022,268
Operating expenses 9,915,567 \$3,307,108
Net revenue 4,306,943 7,715,160
Operating income 3,571,304 1,493,145

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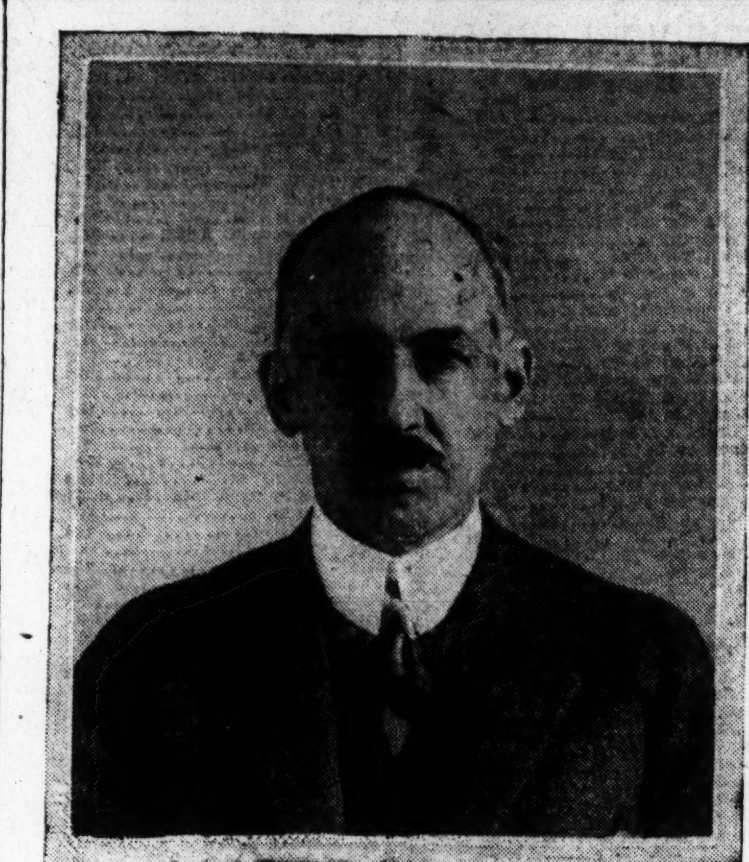
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Allan Forbes

Photograph by Jamieson

SOME men say that success depends upon never getting in a rut, upon always being prepared to make a change that seems for the better, but Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company of Boston, started in as a clerk in the bank he heads today, and has never left the service of that institution.

A native Bostonian, Mr. Forbes may be considered in every way a representative New Englander. The love that his ancestors of the "clipper days" had for the sea, seems to show itself in the keen interest he displays in maritime lore. In his collection of antiques is a large and rare assortment of prints of whaling vessels, as well as a number of ship models, some of which have been skillfully fashioned by his own hand. He has also written a series of authoritative booklets illuminating of early American ocean trade. In the 25 years that have elapsed since Mr. Forbes graduated from Harvard he has become one of the most prominent bankers and business men in the country. He is an officer, director or trustee in nearly 50 organizations, and his interests encompass not only several financial houses and insurance companies, but oil and mineral operations, power and transportation projects, and manufacturing concerns.

Mr. Forbes' business activities are well balanced by his services as a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music, and philanthropic work in other educational, social, and benevolent institutions.

In recognition of his work for France and the French people during the war, Mr. Forbes was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
EARNINGS SHOW
LARGE INCREASE

Southern Railway in the first half of 1922 showed an increase in net operating income of \$6,733,479, or 31.47 per cent over 1921 period. In the third week of July gross was off 8.45 per cent from last year, but in the three weeks of July estimated gross was off only 0.08 per cent. Freight gross for the three weeks was \$271,987, or 5.90 per cent ahead of 1921. Operating expenses and taxes in the six months decreased \$6,869,316, or 11.85 per cent from 1921; June decreased 3.26 per cent. June ratio of operating expenses, including taxes, to gross was cut to 75.60 per cent from 81.02 per cent in May. Average ratio for the half year was 82.39 per cent compared with an average of 92.85 per cent for 1921 period.

Following tabulation shows Southern Railway's operations for June and six months of 1922, as compared with 1921 period:

June 1922 1921
June gross \$11,385,785 \$10,218,456
June op exp and tax \$6,608,304 \$8,989,033
June net op inc. 2,420,736 1,098,958
Six months gross \$13,995,454 \$12,416,785
Six months op exp and tax \$7,082,997 \$7,952,012
Six months net op inc. \$6,872,457 \$4,464,773

The remarkable showing in the first half year reflects a saving in operating expenses which was practically the amount of the increase in net operating income.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Quoted by Wilson, Hooker & Co.)

*American Glue com.	103 1/2
do pfd.	125 1/2
*Arlington Mills	106 1/8
Eates Mfg.	285 1/2
*Berkshire Iron Mfg. Co.	232 1/2
*Bos. Woven Hose & R. pfd.	98 1/2
Columbia Nat. Life Ins.	118 1/2
*Cornell Mills	210 1/2
*Dartmouth Mfg. com.	80 1/2
do pfd.	80 1/2
*Douglas Shoe pfd.	93 3/4
Draper Corp.	153 1/2
*Edmond Mills pfd.	155 1/2
*Fairbanks Mfg. Co.	153 1/2
*Fisk Rubber Int. pfd.	55 1/2
Fairhaven Mills com.	162 1/2
*Flint Mills	200 1/2
*Great Falls Mfg. Co.	172 1/2
*Greenfield Tap & Die pfd.	91 1/2
*Greylock Mills	225 1/2
*Hoywood Wakefield pfd.	112 1/2
*Hud Rubber pfd.	107 1/2
*Lawrence Gas Co.	113 1/2
Library Bureau pfd.	101 1/2
*Ludlow Mfg. Assoc.	131 1/2
*Mass Cotton Mills	142 1/2
*Nashua Mills	140 1/2
*Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	326 1/2
*Nonquit Spinning Co.	98 1/2
*Pacific Mills	161 1/2
*Pepperell Mfg.	172 1/2
*Plymouth Cordage	180 1/2
*Quisset Mill com.	227 1/2
Regal Shoe pfd.	46 1/2
*Sagamore Mfg. Co.	325 1/2
*Shawmut Mfg. Co.	112 1/2
*Union Twist Drill pfd.	81 1/2
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle com.	113 1/2
U. S. Envelope com.	132 1/2
The United Railway Electric Co.	122 1/2
*Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.	119 1/2
*Wampanoag Mills	116 1/2
*Whitman Mills	190 1/2
*West Boylston Mfg. pfd.	94 1/2
*West Point Mfg. com.	120 1/2
Yale & Towne Mfg. com.	310 3/4

*Tax exempt. Pays extra dividend.

MOTORISTS SHORT MEASURED

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press)—Kansas motorists and other consumers of gasoline lost \$78,995 in the last year in being short measured 394,971 gallons of this commodity with an average sale price of 20c per gallon. This disclosure is made in a report of the second inspection of stations, pumps and measures just completed by the state oil inspection department and made public by State Inspector Hugh C. Duff.

LARGER SALES BY
CHAIN STORES IN
FIRST HALF YEAR

So far five of the prominent chain stores have reported sales for the half-year. Every one showed an increase except the Penney Company, but this company has shown a gain in sales during each of the last three months so that the total for the year should show a substantial gain. Woolworth Company sales increased in every month this year. Kresge showed a gain in every month except March, while Kress Company sales decreased in the first quarter, but increased in the June quarter.

Combined, the five prominent so-called chain stores reported total sales of \$138,443,840 during the first six months of this year, an increase of \$10,265,341 over the corresponding period of 1921. Woolworth and Kresge were responsible for the largest proportion of the gain.

On the basis of the same margin of profit during the first half of this year, as in all of 1921, Penney must have earned close to \$10 a share for its common stock during the six months. Woolworth \$9.50, Kresge \$9.55 and Kress about \$3.25 on its junior shares.

BIG ELECTRICAL
SHIPMENT ON WAY

One of the largest and most valuable single shipments ever made from the plant of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company is on its way from Pittsburgh to Valparaiso, Chile. Mayor Magee of Pittsburgh threw the switch that put the "international trade special" in motion. The cargo will be loaded into S. S. Carlton Hall at Philadelphia. The train is of 33 cars carrying 2,400,000 pounds of railway electric apparatus, valued at \$7,000,000 contract for electrifying Chilean state railways awarded Westinghouse in September, 1921. The Chilean contract is for the electrification of 141 miles of railroad and calls for 29 Baldwin-Westinghouse design electric locomotives and complete equipment for five sub-stations.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

Company	Maturity	Bid	Ask
Am Thread 6s	Jan 1, 1921	102 1/2	103 1/2
Anaconda Cop 6s	Jan 1, 1921	100 1/2	101 1/2
do 7s	Jan 1, 1921	103 1/2	104 1/2
Armstrong Co 7s	July 1, 1921	104 1/2	105 1/2
Beth Steel Eq 7s	Oct 1, 1921	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bklyn Edison 6s	Jan 1, 1921	102 1/2	103 1/2
do 7s	Jan 1, 1921	103 1/2	104 1/2
Diamond 7 1/2s	Nov 1, 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2
Duquesne L 6s	July 1, 1921	102 1/2	103 1/2
E Mass S R 4 1/2s	Jan 1, 1921	68 1/2	70 1/2
do 6s	Jan 1, 1921	80 1/2	82 1/2
do 7s	Jan 1, 1921	75 1/2	77 1/2
Galea S Oil 7s	Apr 1, 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2
Ga R & P 1st 7s	Apr 1, 1921	85 1/2	87 1/2
Hood Rubber 7s	Dec 1, 1921	98 1/2	100 1/2
Int'l Cot Mills 7s	Dec 1, 1921	99 1/2	101 1/2
Kenney Cop 6s	Dec 1, 1921	104 1/2	105 1/2
Laclede G L 7s	Jan 1, 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2
Min G E 1st 5s	Dec 1, 1921	95 1/2	97 1/2
Morris & Co 7 1/2s	Sept 1, 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2
Nat Clk & St 8s	Sept 1, 1921	104 1/2	105 1/2
So Cal Edison 6s	Feb 1, 1921	101 1/2	102 1/2
Un Tank Car 7s	Aug 1, 1921	103 1/2	104 1/2
Va-Car Ch 7 1/2s	Nov 1, 1921	105 1/2	106 1/2

COTTON FUTURES JUMP

HOUSTON, Aug. 2—Cotton futures jumped 180 points on the local cotton exchange on receipt of the Government cotton report here.

AM. LA FRANCE FIRE ENGINE

The American La France Fire Engine Company reports for the six months ended June 30, last, an operating profit of \$456,971 and net after interest but before taxes of \$450,889.

GENERAL OUTLOOK
IN FINANCE AND
TRADE REASSURING

Despite Domestic and Foreign Problems Business Distinctly on Upgrade

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—In its monthly review of industrial and financial conditions, the National City Bank of Chicago says:

"At no time since the end of the World War has the general business, financial and investment outlook been modified by so many important and highly interesting influences as are present today. These include the development of an acute crisis in Central Europe characterized by the extraordinary demoralization of German exchange, which has reached a stage where it has become virtually necessary to substitute a 10,000 mark note for the 1000 mark note as the monetary unit; the effort to bring about a nation-wide transportation strike so as to tie up the commerce of the whole country and to force the continuance of higher wages than the United States Labor Board has ruled should be paid; the intervention by the Government in the coal strike situation to the end that mining should be resumed at the old wage scale with the understanding that both sides should abide by the findings of the President's commission and accept its award, whatever that may be; and definite indications in various quarters that business is once more distinctly on the upgrade.

"In such circumstances it is natural that the financial markets should have reflected some hesitation and the wonder is that the disturbance has not been more severe.

"In considering the improvement in trade conditions, the probability is that no section of the country has shown greater progress than that supplied by the Chicago market. There has been a noteworthy gain in manufacturing with much broader distribution and a decidedly better tone to retail trade.

"These changes have been in natural response to the relatively small stocks on merchants' shelves and the much greater confidence manifested in all quarters concerning the longer future. Furthermore, the increased buying power of the agricultural states as a consequence of the higher prices prevailing for farm products has been an important influence in this territory and elsewhere.

"The crop outlook in general is reassuring, present indications pointing to bumper yields of wheat and sweet potatoes. Most of the crops, if the present promise is fulfilled, will be larger than a year ago and with the exception of wheat, corn and oats, acreages range from 1 to 2 per cent above 1921. Wheat remaining on farms on July 1 was estimated at 31,641,000 bushels, or just about 26,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

"The outlook for cotton is not reassuring, the forecast indicating a crop of 11,000,000 bales compared with an average of 12,000,000 bales for the five year period ending with 1920.

"There are indications that the deflation movement has pretty well run its course and that the contraction of loans may be nearing the end. A summary of the returns filed by the leading banks which make weekly reports to the Federal Reserve Board, and which represent about 30 per cent of the country's banking resources, shows a contraction of loans during the first six months of 1921 of \$1,483,022,000 followed by a further reduction in the next six

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EARLY DRIVE
FOLLOWED BY
QUICK RALLYStocks Sell Off on Overnight
Strike Developments,
Then Recover

Prices started downward at the opening of the New York Stock Exchange today. Rejection of President Harding's plan for settlement of the shipmen's strike and the stand taken by Great Britain in regard to the inter-allied debts were utilized by the bear faction.

Lefth Valley declined 1 1/4, Union Pacific, 1 1/4. Great Northern preferred, Chicago & Northwestern, Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central each lost one point while other rails registered fractional losses. Studebaker and Chandler Motors lost 1 1/4, Republic Steel, Baldwin Locomotive, Westinghouse Electric, Cluett Peabody and Kayser went down 1/4.

Norfolk & Western advanced 3/4 points and produced a rally of 1 1/4. Buying at the low levels caused a sharp rally in which Mexican Petroleum, Studebaker and Baldwin Locomotive were prominent.

Strong Recovery
A strong recovery followed the initial setback. Conspicuous strength was shown by the standard rails, oil and gas shares, several new high prices for the year having been recorded. Norfolk & Western extended its early gain to a new top price and New York Central was up 1 1/4, also at a new high for 1922.

Net gains of 1 point were made by St. Paul preferred, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Union Pacific. Lacade Gas also broke through for a new high. Other strong spots were Mexican and Pan-American petroleum and Pacific Oil, up 1 1/4, and Crucible up 1/4. Motor shares also recovered.

Call money opened at 4 per cent. Buying of influential stocks of an investment grade provided a stimulating leadership in the early afternoon and prices crept steadily upward. Traders were hopeful that the labor difficulties would soon be adjusted and the general business recovery resumed.

Mexican Petroleum increased its gain to 2 1/4 points and U. S. Steel, Corn Products, Western Union, Delaware Lackawanna, Gulf State Steel, American Ice, Famous Players, Kelly-Springfield, Ford Products, Mexican Seafood and Roca Island rule 1/4. Seaboard above yesterday's final figures, to 1 1/4 above yesterday's final figures.

Bonds Irregular
Marked strength of domestic issues, and conspicuous weakness of the foreign group, featured the early trading in bonds today.

Liberty 3 1/4 made a new high record at 101.26. Norfolk & Western convertible 6 gained 2 1/4 points, in sympathy with the sharp upturn in that road's stock.

A contrary course was taken by Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5 1/4, which reacted slightly. French Government 7 1/4 and 8 1/4 dropped 1/4 and 1 1/4 points, respectively.

Domination of Canada 5 1/4 were the only exceptions to the general downward trend in the foreign group, these bonds rising 1/4 point.

The market closed with irregular recovery from the low prices, with several strong spots, notably Corn Products and Studebaker.

Wheat:	Open	High	Low	Last
Sept.	1.06 1/4	1.07	1.05 1/4	1.06 1/4
Oct.	1.08 1/4	1.09	1.07 1/4	1.08 1/4
Nov.	1.12 1/4	1.13 1/4	1.11 1/4	1.12 1/4
Dec.	1.14 1/4	1.15 1/4	1.13 1/4	1.14 1/4
Jan.	1.16 1/4	1.17 1/4	1.15 1/4	1.16 1/4
Feb.	1.18 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.17 1/4	1.18 1/4
Mar.	1.20 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.20 1/4
Apr.	1.22 1/4	1.23 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.22 1/4
May	1.24 1/4	1.25 1/4	1.23 1/4	1.24 1/4
June	1.26 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.25 1/4	1.26 1/4
July	1.28 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.28 1/4
Aug.	1.30 1/4	1.31 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.30 1/4
Sept.	1.32 1/4	1.33 1/4	1.31 1/4	1.32 1/4
Oct.	1.34 1/4	1.35 1/4	1.33 1/4	1.34 1/4
Nov.	1.36 1/4	1.37 1/4	1.35 1/4	1.36 1/4
Dec.	1.38 1/4	1.39 1/4	1.37 1/4	1.38 1/4
Jan.	1.40 1/4	1.41 1/4	1.39 1/4	1.40 1/4
Feb.	1.42 1/4	1.43 1/4	1.41 1/4	1.42 1/4
Mar.	1.44 1/4	1.45 1/4	1.43 1/4	1.44 1/4
Apr.	1.46 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.45 1/4	1.46 1/4
May	1.48 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4
June	1.50 1/4	1.51 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.50 1/4
July	1.52 1/4	1.53 1/4	1.51 1/4	1.52 1/4
Aug.	1.54 1/4	1.55 1/4	1.53 1/4	1.54 1/4
Sept.	1.56 1/4	1.57 1/4	1.55 1/4	1.56 1/4
Oct.	1.58 1/4	1.59 1/4	1.57 1/4	1.58 1/4
Nov.	1.60 1/4	1.61 1/4	1.59 1/4	1.60 1/4
Dec.	1.62 1/4	1.63 1/4	1.61 1/4	1.62 1/4
Jan.	1.64 1/4	1.65 1/4	1.63 1/4	1.64 1/4
Feb.	1.66 1/4	1.67 1/4	1.65 1/4	1.66 1/4
Mar.	1.68 1/4	1.69 1/4	1.67 1/4	1.68 1/4
Apr.	1.70 1/4	1.71 1/4	1.69 1/4	1.70 1/4
May	1.72 1/4	1.73 1/4	1.71 1/4	1.72 1/4
June	1.74 1/4	1.75 1/4	1.73 1/4	1.74 1/4
July	1.76 1/4	1.77 1/4	1.75 1/4	1.76 1/4
Aug.	1.78 1/4	1.79 1/4	1.77 1/4	1.78 1/4
Sept.	1.80 1/4	1.81 1/4	1.79 1/4	1.80 1/4
Oct.	1.82 1/4	1.83 1/4	1.81 1/4	1.82 1/4
Nov.	1.84 1/4	1.85 1/4	1.83 1/4	1.84 1/4
Dec.	1.86 1/4	1.87 1/4	1.85 1/4	1.86 1/4
Jan.	1.88 1/4	1.89 1/4	1.87 1/4	1.88 1/4
Feb.	1.90 1/4	1.91 1/4	1.89 1/4	1.90 1/4
Mar.	1.92 1/4	1.93 1/4	1.91 1/4	1.92 1/4
Apr.	1.94 1/4	1.95 1/4	1.93 1/4	1.94 1/4
May	1.96 1/4	1.97 1/4	1.95 1/4	1.96 1/4
June	1.98 1/4	1.99 1/4	1.97 1/4	1.98 1/4
July	2.00 1/4	2.01 1/4	1.99 1/4	2.00 1/4
Aug.	2.02 1/4	2.03 1/4	2.01 1/4	2.02 1/4
Sept.	2.04 1/4	2.05 1/4	2.03 1/4	2.04 1/4
Oct.	2.06 1/4	2.07 1/4	2.05 1/4	2.06 1/4
Nov.	2.08 1/4	2.09 1/4	2.07 1/4	2.08 1/4
Dec.	2.10 1/4	2.11 1/4	2.09 1/4	2.10 1/4
Jan.	2.12 1/4	2.13 1/4	2.11 1/4	2.12 1/4
Feb.	2.14 1/4	2.15 1/4	2.13 1/4	2.14 1/4
Mar.	2.16 1/4	2.17 1/4	2.15 1/4	2.16 1/4
Apr.	2.18 1/4	2.19 1/4	2.17 1/4	2.18 1/4
May	2.20 1/4	2.21 1/4	2.19 1/4	2.20 1/4
June	2.22 1/4	2.23 1/4	2.21 1/4	2.22 1/4
July	2.24 1/4	2.25 1/4	2.23 1/4	2.24 1/4
Aug.	2.26 1/4	2.27 1/4	2.25 1/4	2.26 1/4
Sept.	2.28 1/4	2.29 1/4	2.27 1/4	2.28 1/4
Oct.	2.30 1/4	2.31 1/4	2.29 1/4	2.30 1/4
Nov.	2.32 1/4	2.33 1/4	2.31 1/4	2.32 1/4
Dec.	2.34 1/4	2.35 1/4	2.33 1/4	2.34 1/4
Jan.	2.36 1/4	2.37 1/4	2.35 1/4	2.36 1/4
Feb.	2.38 1/4	2.39 1/4	2.37 1/4	2.38 1/4
Mar.	2.40 1/4	2.41 1/4	2.39 1/4	2.40 1/4
Apr.	2.42 1/4	2.43 1/4	2.41 1/4	2.42 1/4
May	2.44 1/4	2.45 1/4	2.43 1/4	2.44 1/4
June	2.46 1/4	2.47 1/4	2.45 1/4	2.46 1/4
July	2.48 1/4	2.49 1/4	2.47 1/4	2.48 1/4
Aug.	2.50 1/4	2.51 1/4	2.49 1/4	2.50 1/4
Sept.	2.52 1/4	2.53 1/4	2.51 1/4	2.52 1/4
Oct.	2.54 1/4	2.55 1/4	2.53 1/4	2.54 1/4
Nov.	2.56 1/4	2.57 1/4	2.55 1/4	2.56 1/4
Dec.	2.58 1/4	2.59 1/4	2.57 1/4	2.58 1/4
Jan.	2.60 1/4	2.61 1/4	2.59 1/4	2.60 1/4
Feb.	2.62 1/4	2.63 1/4	2.61 1/4	2.62 1/4
Mar.	2.64 1/4	2.65 1/4	2.63 1/4	2.64 1/4
Apr.	2.66 1/4	2.67 1/4	2.65 1/4	2.66 1/4
May	2.68 1/4	2.69 1/4	2.67 1/4	2.68 1/4
June	2.70 1/4	2.71 1/4	2.69 1/4	2.70 1/4
July	2.72 1/4	2.73 1/4	2.71 1/4	2.72 1/4
Aug.	2.74 1/4	2.75 1/4	2.73 1/4	2.74 1/4
Sept.	2.76 1/4	2.77 1/4	2.75 1/4	2.76 1/4
Oct.	2.78 1/4	2.79 1/4	2.77 1/4	2.78 1/4
Nov.	2.80 1/4	2.81 1/4	2.79 1/4	2.80 1/4
Dec.	2.82 1/4	2.83 1/4	2.81 1/4	2.82 1/4
Jan.	2.84 1/4	2.85 1/4	2.83 1/4	2.84 1/4
Feb.	2.86 1/4	2.87 1/4	2.85 1/4	2.86 1/4
Mar.	2.88 1/4	2.89 1/4	2.87 1/4	2.88 1/4
Apr.	2.90 1/4	2.91 1/4	2.89 1/4	2.90 1/4
May	2.92 1/4	2.93 1/4	2.91 1/4	2.92 1/4
June	2.94 1/4	2.95 1/4	2.93 1/4	2.94 1/4
July	2.96 1/4	2.97 1/4	2.95 1/4	2.96 1/4
Aug.	2.98 1/4	2.99 1/4	2.97 1/4	2.98 1/4
Sept.	3.00 1/4	3.01 1/4	2.99 1/4	3.00 1/4
Oct.	3.02 1/4	3.03 1/4	3.01 1/4	3.02 1/4
Nov.	3.04 1/4	3.05 1/4	3.03 1/4	3.04 1/4
Dec.	3.06 1/4	3.07 1/4	3.05 1/4	3.06 1/4
Jan.	3.08 1/4	3.09 1/4	3.07 1/4	3.08 1/4
Feb.	3.10 1/4	3.11 1/4	3.09 1/4	3.10 1/4
Mar.	3.12 1/4	3.13 1/4	3.11 1/4	3.12 1/4
Apr.	3.14 1/4	3.15 1/4	3.13 1/4	3.14 1/4
May	3.16 1/4	3.17 1/4	3.15 1/4	3.16 1/4
June	3.18 1/4	3.19 1/4	3.17 1/4	3.18 1/4
July	3.20 1/4	3.21 1/4	3.19 1/4	3.20 1/4
Aug.	3.22 1/4	3.23 1/4	3.21 1/4	3.22 1/4
Sept.	3.24 1/4	3.25 1/4	3.23 1/4	3.24 1/4
Oct.	3.26 1/4	3.27 1/4	3.25 1/4	3.26 1/4
Nov.	3.28 1/4	3.29 1/4	3.27 1/4	3.28 1/4
Dec.	3.30 1/4	3.31 1/4	3.29 1/4	3.30 1/4
Jan.	3.32 1/4	3.33 1/4	3.31 1/4	3.32 1/4
Feb.	3.34 1/4	3.35 1/4	3.33 1/4	3.34 1/4
Mar.	3.36 1/4	3.37 1/4	3.35 1/4	3.36 1/4
Apr.	3.38 1/4	3.39 1/4	3.37 1/4	3.38 1/4
May	3.40 1/4	3.41 1/4	3.39 1/4	3.40 1/4
June	3.42 1/4	3.43 1/4	3.41 1/4	3.42 1/4
July	3.44 1/4	3.45 1/4	3.43 1/4	3.44 1/4
Aug.	3.46 1/4	3.47 1/4	3.45 1/4	3.46 1/4
Sept.	3.48 1/4	3.49 1/4	3.47 1/4	3.48 1/4
Oct.	3.50 1/4	3.51 1/4	3.49 1/4	3.50 1/4
Nov.	3.52 1/4	3.53 1/4	3.51 1/4	3.52 1/4
Dec.	3.54 1/4	3.55 1/4	3.53 1/4	3.54 1/4
Jan.	3.56 1/4	3.57 1/4	3.55 1/4	3.56 1/4
Feb.	3.58 1/4	3.59 1/4	3.57 1/4	3.58 1/4
Mar.	3.60 1/4	3.61 1/4	3.59 1/4	3.60 1/4
Apr.	3.62 1/4	3.63 1/4	3.61 1/4	3.62 1/4
May	3.64 1/4	3.65 1/4	3.63 1/4	3.64 1/4
June	3.66 1/4	3.67 1/4	3.65 1/4	3.66 1/4
July	3.68 1/4	3.69 1/4	3.67 1/4	3.68 1/4
Aug.	3.70 1/4	3.71 1/4	3.69 1/4	3.70 1/4
Sept.	3.72 1/4	3.73 1/4	3.71 1/4	3.72 1/4
Oct.	3.74 1/4	3.75 1/4	3.73 1/4	3.74 1/4
Nov.	3.76 1/4	3.77 1/4	3.75 1/4	3.76 1/4
Dec.	3.78 1/4	3.79 1/4	3.77 1/4	3.78 1/4
Jan.	3.80 1/4	3.81 1/4	3.79 1/4	3.80 1/4
Feb.	3.82 1/4	3.83 1/4	3.81 1/4	3.82 1/4
Mar.	3.84 1/4	3.85 1/4	3.83 1/4	3.84 1/4
Apr.	3.86 1/4	3.87 1/4	3.85 1/4	3.86 1/4
May	3.88 1/4	3.89 1/4	3.87 1/4	3.88 1/4
June	3.90 1/4	3.91 1/4	3.89 1/4	3.90 1/4
July	3.92 1/4	3.93 1/4	3.91 1/4	3.92 1/4
Aug.	3.94 1/4	3.95 1/4	3.93 1/4	3.94 1/4
Sept.	3.96 1/4	3.97 1/4	3.95 1/4	3.96 1/4
Oct.	3.98 1/4	3.99 1/4	3.97 1/4	3.98 1/4
Nov.	4.00 1/4	4.01 1/4	3.99 1/4	4.00 1/4
Dec.	4.02 1/4	4.03 1/4	4.01 1/4	4.02 1/4
Jan.	4.04 1/4	4.05 1/4	4.03 1/4	4.04 1/4
Feb.	4.06 1/4	4.07 1/4	4.05 1/4	4.06 1/4
Mar.	4.08 1/4	4.09 1/4	4.07 1/4	4.08 1/4
Apr.	4.10 1/4	4.11 1/4	4.09 1/4	4.10 1/4
May	4.12 1/4	4.13 1/4	4.11 1/4	4.12 1/4
June	4.14 1/4	4.15 1/4	4.13 1/4	4.14 1/4
July	4.16 1/4	4.17 1/4	4.15 1/4	4.16 1/4
Aug.	4.18 1/4	4.19 1/4	4.17 1/4	4.18 1/4
Sept.	4.20 1/4	4.21 1/4	4.19 1/4	4.20 1/4
Oct.	4.22 1/4	4.23 1/4	4.21 1/4	4.22 1/4
Nov.	4.24 1/4	4.25 1/4	4.23 1/4	4.24 1/4
Dec.	4.26 1/4	4.27 1/4	4.25 1/4	4.26 1/4
Jan.	4.28 1/4	4.29 1/4	4.27 1/4	4.28 1/4
Feb.	4.30 1/4	4.31 1/4	4.29 1/4	4.30 1/4
Mar.	4.32 1/4	4.33 1/4	4.31 1/4	4.32 1/4
Apr.	4.34 1/4	4.35 1/4	4.33 1/4	4.34 1/4
May	4.36 1/4	4.37 1/4	4.35 1/4	4.36 1/4
June	4.38 1/4	4.39 1/4	4.37 1/4	4.38 1/4
July	4.40 1/4	4.41 1/4	4.39 1/4	4.40 1/4
Aug.	4.42 1/4	4.43 1/4	4.41 1/4	4.42 1/4
Sept.	4.44 1/4	4.45 1/4	4.43 1/4	4.44 1/4
Oct.	4.46 1/4	4.47 1/4	4.45 1/4	4.46 1/4
Nov.	4.48 1/4	4.49 1/4	4.47 1/4	4.48 1/4
Dec.	4.50 1/4	4.51 1/4	4.49 1/4	4.50 1/4

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CORPORATIONS' NEW FINANCING MONTH OF JULY

Large Volume of Bonds, Notes and Stock Issued During Period

New financing was rather heavy in July, bonds, notes and stocks issued by railroads, industrial and public utility companies totaling \$241,438,380, compared with \$354,355,940 in June and \$128,352,360 in July, 1921. Industrial companies led with \$101,690,000 in bonds, \$920,000 in notes and \$14,792,780 in stocks.

Public utility financing was comparatively heavy, and reflected considerable improvement in that industry. Such issues totaled \$67,323,300, of which \$47,030,000 was in bonds, \$2,500,000 in notes, and \$17,793,000 in stock.

A feature of July financing was the gradual decline in interest rates on new issues. A considerable number of floatations bore a 5 per cent or 6 per cent coupon rate, while no bonds were put out at 8 per cent. There was also an increase in the number of companies which financed by stock issues.

The notable achievement was the sale of \$25,000,000 New York Central refunding bonds at a 5 per cent interest rate. Humble Oil Company was able to sell \$25,000,000 refunding 5 1/2 per cent debenture bonds, proceeds of which were used to retire a loan carrying a 7 1/2 per cent interest rate.

The month's financing was attended by unusual success and nearly all issues offered the public were pretty well absorbed, leaving the field almost clear for any new offerings.

Amounts of bonds, notes and stock issued by railroad, industrial and public utility corporations in July and seven months follow:

	Bonds	Notes	Stock
July	\$34,602,300	\$211,000	
Indus.	101,690,000	920,000	\$14,792,780
Pub util.	47,030,000	2,500,000	17,793,000
Total	183,322,300	2,520,000	32,585,780

	Bonds	Notes	Stock
7 months	\$255,554,800	\$44,113,100	10,938,600
Indus.	257,045,200	43,750,000	18,153,120
Pub util.	48,009,600	33,400,000	10,785,480
Total	1,378,404,700	325,888,100	369,238,070

About \$113,583,000 out of the total of \$341,438,380, or 32 per cent, was for the purpose of retiring maturing securities. This compares with \$48,467,000 or 15 per cent in June and \$30,170,000 or 23 per cent in July, 1921.

WHEAT SHOWS AN UPWARD TREND CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Wheat had an upward tendency in price during the early dealing today. The opening which varied from 1/4c. off to 3/4c. advance, with September 1.06 to 1.06 1/4, and December 1.05 1/4, was followed by a moderate general advance and then something of a reaction.

Slowness of cash demand had a bearish effect on the corn market. After opening unchanged to 1/4c. lower, September 7 1/4 to 7 1/2, the market showed but little power to rally.

Oats were firm with wheat, opening unchanged to 1/4c. higher, September 3 1/4 to 3 1/2, and later showing but little change.

Higher quotations on hogs gave a lift to provisions.

GERMAN MARKS TUMBLE AGAIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The attitude of Great Britain in regard to the inter-allied indebtedness had a depressing effect on the foreign exchanges in the early dealings today.

Sterling fell 1/2 cent, and Continental rates generally 5 to 10 points. German marks slumped to a new low figure of 11 1/2 cents per 100.

LONDON, Aug. 2 (United Press)—

The German mark slumped to a new low today when it was quoted at 3400 to the pound sterling, or approximately 7 1/2 cents to the dollar.

SUGAR RATES ARE CALLED TOO HIGH

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Rates on sugar were declared too high to be reasonable in certain sections of the United States, in a report to the Interstate Commerce Commission today by the commerce examiner assigned to hear complaints.

The recommendations in general held that rates on sugar from refineries in New York and Boston to territory west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh and east of the Missouri River were too high as compared with rates from New Orleans to the same territory.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (Special)—

Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Aug. 2	July 2	Aug. 1	July 1
Wheat, No 1 spring	\$1.52 1/2	\$1.50 1/4	\$1.52 1/2	\$1.52 1/2
Wheat, No 2 red	1.52 1/2	1.51 1/4	1.52 1/2	1.52 1/2
Corn, No 2 yellow	.81 1/2	.80 1/4	.81 1/2	.81 1/2
Oats, No 2 white	.46	.47 1/4	.46	.46
Flour, Minneapolis	7.60	7.75	10.00	10.00
Lard, prime	12.30	12.30	13.05	13.05
Pork, mess	28.25	28.50	24.50	24.50
Beef, family	14.00	15.00	15.50	15.50
Sugar, granulated	6.90	6.20	6.00	6.00
Iron, No 2 Phil.	28.77	27.82	21.35	21.35
Silver	.89 1/4	.71 1/2	.62	.62
Lead	5.85	5.75	6.00	6.00
Tin	32.69	31.00	26.38	26.38
Copper	13.875	13.75	12.00	12.00
Rubber, rib sm sheet	14.54	15.94	13.94	13.94
Cotton, Mid Upids	35.00	35.00	30.00	30.00
Steel billets, Pitts.	35.00	35.00	30.00	30.00
Print cloths	.06 1/4	.06 1/4	.04 1/2	.04 1/2
Zinc	6.80	5.70	6.85	6.85

OIL WELL OPERATIONS

FRANKLIN, Pa.—In July 2321 oil wells east of the Rockies were completed, a gain of 169 over June, according to the Oil City Derrick. Initial production was 288,822 barrels, a big gain of 11,978. Operations under way at the end of the month were 115 fewer.

REGULAR JULY SLUMP IN SALES IN STOCK MARKET

There were 15,832,500 shares of stock turned over in the July trading on the big board, as compared with 24,903,300 shares in June, 30,137,000 shares in May and 31,188,800 in April. In July last year total sales amounted to 9,794,200 shares, and in 1920 the July total was 13,154,500 shares.

July had 26 business days, five of them of two hours' duration, making 100 hours of trading in the month. The average hourly turnover was 143,800 shares, compared with an average of 211,000 shares an hour in June, 255,300 shares ticked off each hour in May and 297,000 an hour in April. There were no million-share days in July, the first month this year in which none was recorded. Up to Aug. 1 there were 58 million-share days. In the corresponding period a year ago there were 17, and in the first seven months of 1920 there were 54 million-share days. The best day in July was the 7th when sales amounted to 943,500 shares; the smallest five-hour session was the 3rd, the day before the holiday, with only 218,000 shares.

Bond sales last month amounted to \$295,912,000, compared with \$238,686,000 in June, \$387,898,000 in May and \$449,899,000 in April, which was the best month this year to date. In July last year bond sales totaled \$249,807,000, two years ago the July total was \$239,921,000, and in 1919 July bond sales amounted to \$273,205,000.

JULY SALES OF MUNICIPAL BONDS

Sales of permanent long term municipal bonds in the United States for July, according to the "Daily Bond Buyer," totaled \$107,581,619, compared with \$108,925,459 for July, 1921, and \$79,914,826 for the corresponding month in 1920. Total sales of municipal bonds for the year to date were \$832,318,520. The number of permanent issues was 1189.

Temporary short term municipal loans for July were \$2,685,000, compared with \$4,930,000 in July, 1921, and \$5,854,000 in July, 1920. Municipal short term financings this year have totaled \$168,205,827, and there have been 280 temporary issues, making a total of long and short term issues for the current year of \$449.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans	4 1/2%	4%
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4%
Outside commercial paper	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Year money	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Customers' com'l. p.	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Individual, com'l. p.	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Bar silver in New York	52 1/2	52 1/2
Bar silver in London	52 1/2	52 1/2
Mexican dollars	53 1/2	53 1/2
Bar gold in London	92 1/2	92 1/2
Castles, ex. (per 100)	1/2	1/2
Domestic bar silver	99 1/2	99 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 13 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	Boston	New York
Boston	4 1/2%	4%
New York	4 1/2%	4%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	4%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	4%
Richmond	4 1/2%	4%
Atlanta	4 1/2%	4%
Chicago	4 1/2%	4%
St. Louis	4 1/2%	4%
San Francisco	4 1/2%	4%
London	4 1/2%	4%
Paris	4 1/2%	4%
Brussels	4 1/2%	4%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%	4%

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$68,000,000	\$875,900,000
Year ago today	47,696,878	
Balance	18,000,000	\$7,600,000
Figures with the exception of Sterling and Argentine, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.		
F. R. bank credit	17,135,930	47,700,000

Acceptance Market

	Spot	30 days	60 days	90 days
Prime Eligible Banks				
60/90 days			3 1/4%	3 1/4%
Under 30 days			3 1/4%	3 1/4%
Less Known Banks				
60/90 days			3 1/4%	3 1/4%
Under 30 days			3 1/4%	3 1/4%
Eligible Private Banks				
60/90 days			3 1/4%	3 1/4%
Under 30 days			3 1/4%	3 1/4%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentine, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	34.44 1/2	34.44 1/2	\$4.8488
Demand	34.44 1/2	34.44 1/2	\$4.8488
France	16.64 1/2	16.64 1/2	\$5.1363
Guillemers	38.54	38.54	40.2
Marks	12.34	12.34	23.78
Lire	4.5250	4.52	19.36
Swiss	19.00	19.01	19.3
Peaseta	15.47	15.49	19.3
Belgian francs	7.69	7.78	19.3
Kronen (Austria)	.00018	.00025	20.26
Sweden	26.00	26.02	26.8
Denmark	21.42	21.45	26.8
Norway	27.00	27.00	26.8
Greece	2.95	3.15	19.3
Argentina	1.2140	1.2140	96.48
Poland	.0355	.0355	20.48
Hungary	.05	.05	20.48
Tugaclovia	.3125	.3125	20.48
Shanghai	2.10	2.09	19.30
Tscho-Siow	2.45	2.45	20.26
Rumania	.67	.67	19.30
Portugal	7.80	7.40	10.08
Turkey	.6500	.6500	34.40
Shanghai	77.50	77.50	108.32
Hong Kong	18.1250	18.1250	78.00
Bombay	29.00	29.00	48.68
Yokohama	47.8750	47.8750	49.84
Manila	13.75	13.75	32.44
Uruguay	11.8750	11.8750	104.48
Chile	12.85	12.85	104.48
Calcutta	29.12	29.12	34.50

*1915 average 32.44c per rupee.

THEATER EARNINGS

For the 18 weeks since its opening March 19 to the week ended July 16, the new State Theater Company has taken gain of \$128,637, leaving a profit for the period of \$45,873. Lower Boston Theaters own 22,000 of the \$2,000 shares of \$10 par common stock of the State Theater Company.

PEACH CROP OF GEORGIA FALLS FAR BELOW 1921

United States Government and Railroads Co-operate With Growers

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (Special Correspondence).—Georgia peaches, well known in the northern markets for their excellence of quality and flavor, have about closed for the season of 1922. Shipments for the year totaled in the neighborhood of 7000 cars compared with approximately 11,000 for the year of 1921.

Reasons for the shortage of the crop are primarily laid to the inclement rains which have deluged the entire southeast for the last six months and have seriously interfered not only with the peach crop, but all varieties of farm produce.

Shipments from the south are for the most part of Elberta. The fine stone peach is recognized as a standard and usually brings the highest quotations on the market. Next to the Elberta comes the Georgia Belle, a white peach and also a free stone. It is particularly noted for its excellent flavor, being more popular with the discriminating. The Carmons, ripening somewhat earlier, probably come third.

Railroads Help Shippers

Threats of a probable breakdown in the railroad facilities on account of the railroad strike for the most part failed to materialize, as the railroads co-operated with the growers in an effort to rush all through peach trains to their northern markets. The Southern Railway officials went so far as to assure the growers that if it became necessary their passenger service would be discontinued in order to give precedence to the perishable shipments.

The United States Government rendered material aid to the peach growers of the section by issuing a daily bulletin from both shipping and arrival in the various northern cities and the amount of cars routed each day.

There seems to be a steadily increasing tendency on the part of the growers to sell their crop before shipment, avoiding the hazards of consignment to commission men. Certain of the larger commission houses of the north have their special agents in the field for the purpose of bidding on carload lots. Prices this year have been high in comparison with other products, ranging from \$2.80 to \$3 a crate of six baskets f. o. b. Bushel basket shipments have not superseded the standard peach crate but are quoted at approximately the same figure.

A Specialized Trade

The packing of peaches has become a specialized trade in the larger producing sections. Men, and occasionally women, spend the winter in Florida packing vegetables and then in the early summer start in the packing of peaches in extreme southern Georgia.

A good packer commands about \$4 a day and board. The work is in the nature of hand and eye. On what is called the "two-two" pack, an expert can make from 150 to 200 crates a day. This requires the handling of between 15,000 and 18,000 peaches a day by one packer.

The peaches are first graded, as to size and for blemishes and are in a bin, in front of the packer. It is necessary that he reach out and pick up each peach and place it in the crate in front of him. He must further plan just how high his crate will be when finished. The continued packing of peaches is an arduous task.

Fort Valley Crops Biggest

Outside of the professional packers and occasional crate makers, most of the labor in and around Fort Valley, Ga., is done entirely by local farm labor. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$2 a day, and this season labor has been plentiful. The loading of a car requires about 80 pickers, four to six packers and an equal number of graders and assistants around the packing sheds. Each car holds about 476 crates when completed.

The heavy crops of the south are produced in and around Fort Valley, Ga., a section that last year held carnival at the time the peaches were in full bloom. The Governor of the State and numerous notables took part in this celebration. There are other sections that have come into prominence in recent years, particularly at Corns, Ga., in the northeastern part of the State, and Lyerly, Summerville, and Adairville, in the northwestern section. East Tennessee, particularly near Cleveland and Kingston, with a yield of close to 300 cars, is turning its attention to the industry.

HALF CENTURY'S SERVICE ON BOARD

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Frederic W. Stevens, at a regular monthly meeting of the board of trustees of the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company, today tendered his resignation as an active trustee, after having been a member of the board for 50 years. Mr. Stevens was elected a trustee at the August meeting of the board in 1872 and has served continuously since that time.

John Jacob Astor, William H. Aspinwall, James Colles, William Earl Dodge Jr., Meredith Howland, John T. Kennedy, John I. Jones, Robert L. Kennedy, James P. Kernochan, Thomas W. Ludlow, Henry Parish, Robert Ray, Joseph Sampson, William C. Schermerhorn, George T. Strong, Moses Taylor and John D. Wolfe, the leading financiers of the day, constituted the board of the New York Life Insurance & Trust Company at the time of Mr. Stevens' election.

RAISIN GROWERS GET BIG LOAN

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 2.—Announcement is made of a loan of \$4,000,000 at an equitable rate of interest and upon liberal time allowances, to the raisin growers of the San Joaquin Valley, to assist in the proper marketing of the raisin crop.

The loan has been possible through the recent merger of banks in 24 California cities, under the leadership of the First National Bank of Los Angeles. These banks have been joined in the raisin financing by the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco.

Public Utility Earnings

	1922	1921
ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT		
Gross earnings	\$74,765	\$72,991
Expenses and taxes	48,939	46,996
Net earnings	25,826	25,995
Total income	25,826	25,995
Balance	25,847	22,778

	1922	1921
CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT		
Gross earnings	\$121,859	\$110,102
Expenses and taxes	111,167	96,993
Net earnings	10,692	13,109
Total income	10,692	13,109
Balance	74,844	53,986

	1922	1921
TADKIN RIVER POWER		
Gross earnings	\$97,000	\$84,514
Expenses and taxes	61,004	49,906
Net earnings	35,996	34,608
Total income	35,996	34,608
Balance	40,518	36,025

	1922	1921
FALMOUTH POWER & LIGHT		
Gross earnings	\$110,368	\$96,623
Expenses and taxes	69,463	57,762
Net earnings	40,905	38,861
Total income	40,905	38,861
Balance	48,722	43,007

	1922	1921
RUHLAND RAILWAY LIGHT & POWER		
Gross earnings	\$121,859	\$110,102
Expenses and taxes	111,167	96,993
Net earnings	10,692	13,109
Total income	10,692	13,109
Balance	74,844	53,986

	1922	1921
METROPOLITAN EDISON		
Gross earnings	\$211,822	\$209,075
Expenses and taxes	143,103	135,583
Net earnings	68,719	73,492
Total income	68,719	73,492
Balance	12,093	7,572

	1922	1921
PENNSYLVANIA EDISON CO.		
Gross earnings	\$196,877	\$197,001
Expenses and taxes	141,427	140,727
Net earnings	55,450	56,274
Total income	55,450	56,274
Balance	18,043	12,099

	1922	1921
SANDUSKY GAS & ELECTRIC		
Gross earnings	\$2,470,542	\$2,518,606
Expenses and taxes	1,640,811	1,588,082
Net earnings	829,731	930,524
Total income	829,731	930,524
Balance	40,920	44,135

	1922	1921
NORTHWESTERN OHIO RAILWAY & POWER		
Gross earnings	\$178,281	\$177,719
Expenses and taxes	117,865	117,832
Net earnings	60,416	59,887
Total income	60,416	59,887
Balance	17,618	16,220

	1922	1921
SATRE ELECTRIC		
Gross earnings	\$110,368	\$96,623
Expenses and taxes	69,463	57,762
Net earnings	40,905	38,861

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Opposite Public Gardens

To rent from September 1st.

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SOUTH SHORE MARSHFIELD HILLS
FOR SALE—Attractive 8-room house, hot water heat, barn, and orchard; 6 acres of splendid land with wonderful view of hills, river and ocean; 7 1/2 miles from station and stores. Price only \$5500. Marshfield 36-2. Situate 171-2.

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Attractively Furnished House
WEST HARWICH-BY-THE-SEA

CAPE COD—Garage; three hours from Boston, bath and all other improvements, near station; large, desirable property. MRS. JOSEPH NASSOIT, 302 West 86 St., New York City.

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At Milford, 38 minutes out, pretty new 6-room house, bath and all other improvements, near station; large, desirable property. MRS. JOSEPH NASSOIT, 302 West 86 St., New York City.

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3 large rooms, 4 large closets, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite; running water, gas and electricity, hot water heat; 8 min. from R. & M. Station, 5 min. from Fellowship cars. Telephone before 8 A. M. or after 6 P. M., Mystic 1683-W.

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BACK BAY, BOSTON, central location, 170 Huntington Ave., Suite 2; priv. family, desirable; 15 min. from R. & M. Station, 5 min. from Fenway cars. Telephone before 8 A. M. or after 6 P. M., Mystic 1683-W.

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Modern comfort, home-like, comfortable, 156 and 158 Huntington Ave., Boston, Tel. B. 5203.

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ATTRACTIVELY furnished rooms, near Drive; high class elevator apartment; all conveniences; refs. 324 West 83rd St., Apt. 5 W, N. Y. C.

238 W. 74TH ST.—Nicer furn. large rooms, double and single, private baths, kitchenette suite; suitable for practitioner; refs. N. Y. C.

252 W. 74TH ST., N. Y. C.—Very large beautifully furnished cool rooms; refined surroundings; transients, summer rates until October.

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30 Head of Mules ranging in age from 1 to 6 years. 14 head well broke.

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TASMANIAN TREES

SUITABLE FOR PAPER

HOBART, Tasmania, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—Much importance is attached to the statement by the Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Science and Industry that in laboratory tests three important Tasmanian timbers have been found suitable for making paper pulp. The timbers upon which the tests have been made are stringy bark (Eucalyptus Oblonga), swamp gum (E. Regnans), blue gum (E. Globulus), and gum top stringy bark (E. Gigantia).

The Tasmanian Conservator of Forests states that, apart from Tasmania offering wonderful opportunities for producing exotic conifers it can grow spruce and poplar for paper pulp, so that eventually the State should be able to grow vast quantities of these exotic trees for paper pulp.

HELP WANTED—MEN

NewHaven Railroad

MEN WANTED

Permanent Positions

Armature Winders, 75c per hour. Blacksmiths, welders (electric oxy-acetylene), 70-80c per hour. Machinists, boiler-makers, pipe fitters, tinsmiths, heavy sheet metal workers, tool makers, 70c per hour. Air brake men, carpenters, car inspectors (Repair men), 63-70c per hour. Bridge men, 50-58c per hour. Experienced helpers, 47c per hour. Track-men, 35c per hour.

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Permanent positions for steamfitters, tinsmiths and plumbers who give satisfactory service.

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FITCHBURG, B. & B. Supervisor, Pass. Station

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SLIGHTLY worn wearing apparel sold on commission. THE UTILITY SHOP, 30 Albion St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Crystal 57-W.

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QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS OF GOOD CHARACTER, ACCEPTED FOR ESTABLISHED POSITIONS, ARE ASSURED OF STEADY EMPLOYMENT SUBJECT TO CONTINUED SATISFACTORY SERVICE; THEY WILL NOT BE REMOVED TO MAKE PLACES FOR EMPLOYEES WHO MAY STRIKE, AND DESIRE LATER TO RETURN.

The strike, if called, will be against orders issued by the United States Railroad Labor Board, and, or, matters now before the Labor Board for its consideration and action.

The rates of pay and working conditions will be those established by the United States Railroad Labor Board, or in accordance with the Transportation Act of 1920.

WAGES

Minimum (2 years' experience) \$22.00 per week; and upwards depending on ability and importance of the position open.

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Men having knowledge of both electrical and mechanical signal maintenance—70 cents per hour.

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The delicate prose, often precious and over-wrought, of C. E. M., was personal and original enough to have caused, long before the war, a number of admiring imitators. The author of "The Hind Let Loose" had given them but little to go upon; not

The incumbents of the position after Dryden did much to detract from its dignity. How many of us even remember the names of Shadwell, Nahum Tate, Rowe, or Eusden? We probably should never have heard of Colley Cibber, had it not been for the fact that Pope ridiculed him in *the Dunciad*. The successors of Cibber, Whitehead, Wharton, and Gay are equally obscure.

Robert Southey begins a line of

Señor Pedro Zulen, author of a treatise on Bergson's system and student at the Harvard Graduate School for some years past, further adds to his native "Puritan comments upon and translations from American letters and doings," as work upon a queer book intended to show the parallel that exists between the New England townships and the organization of certain Irish groups. Señor Zulen is well acquainted with both the New England and New England towns, he is consequently qualified for the interesting task which should yield a number of surprises. Zulen was one of the first to herald the poetic talent of José Martí, the Cuban who since has been accepted as one of the Latin American most artistic poets. Señor Zulen, finally, is also a painter of merit.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1922

EDITORIALS

MR. LIONEL CURTIS' first lecture at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., recalls attention to a land which was once very much in the international limelight, but which during the last few years seems to have won a period of reconstruction and repose. In days when the problems of the world appear to be more than usually difficult, it is comforting to look back and see how patient statesmanship has evolved order, unity and peace

The Lesson of South Africa

out of apparently insoluble discord. South Africa was afflicted with most of the troubles which can beset a modern state. It occupied an all-important position on the highway between East and West coveted by many powers. It came to be inhabited by two rival but powerful and tenacious European races, the British and the Dutch. Yet it was also peopled by an overwhelming majority of Negroes still in an absolutely barbarous condition. Owing to mistakes on all sides, reaching back for many decades, South Africa, by the end of the last century, was reduced to a condition in which its only way out was a bitter war. Such a war, fought out for three years, might have been expected to have left a degree of bitterness behind it which would have prevented any real appeasement or internal unity for years to come. Yet within five years of the termination of the struggle the old Dutch republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State had self-government and the Boers were once more governing their land, and within eight years a Pan-South African convention had succeeded in drawing up a Constitution for a united South Africa, which was to remove disunity, the great stumbling-block of the past, and to be an eternal concordat between the British and the Dutch South Africans to bury the hatchet of the past and to combine in mutual trust and confidence for the future.

The accomplishment of this result was no easy task. Racial feeling and provincial passion ran very high. It was made possible, first of all, by the vision of the Campbell-Bannerman Government in England, which fulfilled in the most ample measure the promise of the Treaty of Vereeniging to set up responsible government in the defeated republics at an early date on condition that the Boers loyally accepted membership in the British Commonwealth. But it was brought about far more by the far-sightedness of the South African leaders themselves, both British and Dutch, who, amidst the swaying tides of racial animosity and post-war bitterness, stood steadfastly for reconciliation, for peace, and for unity. Success was made possible because General Botha and General Smuts loyally recognized that the verdict of the war was a good thing in that it had removed the artificial division of South Africa into separate states; and because Dr. Jameson and the leaders of the British were willing to surrender that fatal maxim, "To the victors the spoils," and to acquiesce in the acceptance of the political predominance of the Dutch.

How well and truly their work was done was shown first in the Great War, when the world was astounded to see the very man who had heroically led the Boer armies in their long struggle for independence, fight a civil war against many of his old colleagues in order to maintain intact the concordat between British and Dutch embodied in the South African Constitution. After the rebellion was put down he proceeded to raise a mixed Dutch and British force to fight with the British armies in Flanders. And it was shown no less last year, at a time when the influence of that tide of revolutionary and separatist sentiment which swept round the world after the war was at its height, the South African people rejected the policy of the Republicans who wanted to repudiate the settlement, and returned to power General Smuts and his Anglo-Dutch coalition, who stood for the Union, the Constitution and racial peace.

It is examples such as these which give men new hope and confidence even in the darkest hours of bitterness and confusion, in Russia, in Ireland, in Europe. They prove that racial enmities and the political problems they entail are soluble if they are approached in the right thought and with a broad view. South Africa has certainly set an example which other countries might study with advantage in these times.

"WORLD METRIC STANDARDIZATION" is the title of an interesting book compiled by Audrey Drury in collaboration with and issued by the World Metric Standardization Council, San Francisco. It is essentially a message to the United States and Great Britain, the only nations of consequence which have not reached terms of intimacy with the meter-liter-gram. This trio of units includes everything in the measurement of length, capacity, and weight—one meter a yard, one liter a quart, thirty grams an ounce.

It is estimated by the compiler of the book that lack of metric weights and measures cost the United States and England \$8,840,000,000 during the World War, and that it is costing them \$773,870,000 per annum now. The old system of computation, it is stated, inflicts a tremendous handicap in profitable commerce with Eurasia, Africa, and South and Central America. While those countries and others are content with meter, liter, and gram, the English-speaking nations measure and weigh with a jumble of denominations of which these are a few: Inches, feet, yards, fathoms, rods, perches, links, leagues, chains, furlongs, miles, knots, spans, quarters, quarterns, pennyweights, ounces, minims, pounds, drams,

grams, scruples, hundredweights, tons, tuns, gills, pints, quarts, gallons, barrels, pecks, bushels; avoirdupois, apothecary, and troy weights.

In the United States and in England there is a growing sentiment in favor of metric standardization. Several of the states have memorialized Congress in its favor, and bills recommending it are before both houses of Congress. The business interests of Great Britain have gone on record recently as favoring the metric system.

Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, recently wrote: "Adoption of the metric system by the United States would reduce labor in trades and would facilitate teaching of mathematics and applied sciences." In fact, it is declared that the modern method of measuring, applied to school books, would shorten courses in arithmetic by two years. All the youngsters will vote for that!

THE presence of a delegation from the Hawaiian Islands at the recent convention of the National Education Association in Boston, and the interview with its chairman, H. M. Wells, which appeared in this paper, properly may have attracted more than usual attention. The training of tomorrow's citizens, rightly set foremost in American thought, is of especial importance in the archipelago which lies at the crossroads of the Pacific, for it must be the chief means of solving the difficult problem of racial diversity there so prominent. Indeed, there is no better index to the size and complexity of that hard riddle than is afforded by the school statistics of the nine islands. In 1921, with a population estimated at close to 276,000, the schools of the Territory were receiving 48,724 pupils, 41,151 in the public schools and 7573 in private schools. The enrollment by nationalities, given in round numbers, is:

Japanese	20,000	Anglo-Saxon	2,200
Portuguese	5,200	Filipino	1,200
Porto-Hawaiian	4,800	Porto Rican	1,100
Hawaiian	3,900	Korean	900
Chinese	3,800	Ten others	5,650

Here, clearly, is a puzzle of Oriental sort—and written in Japanese characters, one might say. This "Paradise of the Pacific" is today 44 per cent Japanese. They are far and away the largest single element among the heterogeneous inhabitants. Counting the Chinese, Koreans and Filipinos, Hawaii is 64 per cent Oriental. Now it is easily understandable that these foreigners should wish their children trained, partly at least, in the parents' tongues, and so automatically there grew up a system of foreign-language schools, conducted by teachers often unacquainted with English and usually out of sympathy with American ideals and institutions.

However, this has been set right to a very considerable degree. Just a year ago there went into effect a law bringing all such institutions under the Territorial Department of Public Instruction, prohibiting their sessions preceding or during those of the regular schools, or for more than one hour a day. Most important of all, their teachers must now have permits from the department, and these are granted only on satisfactory evidence of a reasonable knowledge of democratic ideals and American history, accompanied by ability to use the English language. Even so, there are yet 200 schools of this sort in Hawaii, whose 500 teachers instruct close upon 23,000 pupils, though never for more than one hour daily.

Nor is this all. Owing to the great number of Orientals and other foreigners, a question much discussed of late has been the danger that the American minority might become entirely denationalized, and there has been a movement, thus far confined to the cities and larger towns, looking toward separate schools for the whites.

Rules, of course, solve problems only when adequately applied. In this case not only is the application seemingly sound, in theory as well as letter, but it is to be added that the Tokyo authorities appear sincerely in accord with the regulations. Visiting the islands not long ago, Baron Goto, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, undoubtedly voiced the "official" view on the situation when he said:

The fortunate Japanese here must adopt the standards and ideals of the American Nation. They must realize fully that they are part and parcel of the body politic of the United States, and not of the body politic of Japan. They must learn the English language and educate their children in that tongue, not in that of Japan.

The United States has for its solving a genuine enigma-put in these islands which Cook once named for Lord Sandwich, of the British Admiralty. It is not merely a matter of the Americanization of foreign-born residents speaking alien tongues, none too easy at best (though it is this also to high degree). It is that even more troublesome necessity of molding for citizenship the offspring of Mongolian peoples, themselves not admitted to naturalization under the Federal Constitution. It is this part of the Hawaiian population, moreover, which is most rapidly growing. Under such circumstances, the United States must see in the proper fulfillment of its obligations to its wards that which equally is an imperative need to itself. Japanese, Koreans, Chinese, and all others born in the archipelago and there educated, must owe no more allegiance to the home-lands of their fathers and mothers than the children of Porto Rico owe to the Government of Spain. It is the right sort of education only which can bring this to pass.

It is somewhat disappointing to learn that at the first meeting in Tokyo following the new police regulation passed by the Diet, under which women were allowed to take part in political meetings, one of the chief speakers advocated the adoption of a Soviet form of government and lauded the Bolshevik régime in Russia. Perhaps, on the other hand, as a reaction to the long period of enslavement to which women of Japan have been subjected, such a feeling is only natural. Anyhow, it may be taken for granted that the inherent good sense of the women of Japan will assert itself before any such movement is allowed to take definite shape in the life of the country.

THE vital political issue which has been forced upon the people of the United States this year by the "light wines and beer" advocates is coming to be understood more clearly than those who launched the campaign hoped it would be.

Putting the Candidate on Record

It has been made apparent that the effort is not simply to legalize the sale of these beverages, but to destroy the entire fabric of the constitutional amendment and the national enforcement code. The plan is to restore the saloon and all its attendant influences for evil. There is not the slightest doubt of this, and each pitiful effort of those who are endeavoring to confuse the issue makes the real purpose more apparent.

The evasions and subterfuges resorted to by those candidates for office who have tried to "blow hot and blow cold" at the same time have aroused the men and women voters to a realization of the desire of the nullificationists to deceive and mislead them. It is fortunate that the disclosure of this purpose was made thus early in the campaign. The people have become aroused to a distinct understanding of the tactics which are being used by those who have set out to overturn the laws and the Constitution. With this understanding has come the realization of the necessity of putting every candidate on record for or against prohibition. Evasions can no longer be accepted as an earnest of possible performance. The foes of the established order of society, and of the Government itself, have made the issue which the people are to decide. With this joining of the issue has come the necessity of every candidate declaring his position, his platform, and whether he is to serve as a representative of the people or of those who are conspiring to restore the saloon, the brewery, and the distillery.

It is no longer sufficient that a candidate pledge himself or that he be pledged by his party simply to "law enforcement." The issue is bigger than that. A pledge to observe and enforce the law is subscribed to by every person assuming elective office in the United States. How little, indeed, has that meant in recent years! The pledge required is that no steps shall be taken to weaken the laws already enacted in an effort to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and that those laws shall be strengthened wherever it is found possible. The voter who desires to vote right on this greatest of present issues will insist that those seeking his support shall unequivocally declare their position. There is no longer any opportunity for evasion or misunderstanding. The line has been clearly drawn, no doubt unwittingly, by those who are bending every effort and spending untold sums of money to bring about the virtual nullification of the law.

The law and the courts have defined what are and what are not intoxicating liquors. Divested of all technical confusions, the platform of the nullificationists declares for a return of the privilege to manufacture and sell liquors known to be intoxicating. They have found open defiance of the law hazardous and costly. They see the machinery of enforcement gradually tightening down upon them. Slowly but surely is coming the realization that the weight of popular sentiment is against the violators of the law. The way out, if it can be found, is through an amendment of the enforcement code so ingeniously worded that it will deceive those who oppose either revision or repeal. The real issue is so clearly defined that honest candidates for office will have no difficulty in making their stand known to every voter. The duty of the voter is to demand and insist upon an unequivocal declaration.

DR. CHARLES P. STEINMETZ, of the General Electric Company, who has achieved international recognition as an electrical chemist and engineer, has been nominated for the office of State Engineer by the Socialist Party of New York State, and his candidacy is endorsed by the Farmer-Labor Party. While there would not seem to be the slightest possibility of his election, the fact of his nomination to an office that he is entirely competent to fill renders of more than local interest his statement of his views on public questions, which are fairly representative of the fundamental attitude taken by the Socialists on the broad issues of governmental policies. In a recent interview Dr. Steinmetz is quoted as saying: "Of the two older parties, my preference goes to the Republican Party, rather than to the Democratic. It is the Republican Party's principle of centralization that appeals to me—the principle that subordinates the several states to the Nation, the municipalities to the State, and the individual to the municipality."

This pronouncement for the extension of the scope of governmental control, so as ultimately to subordinate the individual to a strongly centralized government, marks clearly the distinction between the Socialist theory of government, and that of the upholders of the American system. The founders of the Union of free states were individualists, not paternalists, and in bringing the several states into one great Nation, they were careful to provide for the preservation, not only of the rights of the states, but also of the rights of the individual citizen of each state. It was for this reason that the original amendments to the Constitution of the United States were adopted, and the avowed purpose of each succeeding amendment has been more firmly to establish such rights as experience had shown were not sufficiently protected in the original great charter of the Union.

In advocating the subordination of the individual citizen to the municipality, and thus by degrees to a strong central government, Dr. Steinmetz is more logical than many Socialists, who deny that the adoption of their huge governmental machine would suppress individual initiative. Dr. Steinmetz knows better. He sees that to be consistent with Socialism the subordination of the individual must extend down to the local authorities, who are to be governed in turn by the State and the Nation.

Just how this system would operate can readily be imagined, in view of the widespread complaints from all regions of the United States that the Congress is already breaking down and unable wisely to legislate because of the multiplicity of burdens laid upon it. More than twenty years ago former Senator Elihu Root warned the American people against the tendency of the states to look to Washington for relief from their legislative problems. The experience of the present Congress in dealing with the great issues demanding action offers no encouragement to those who seek to add to the tasks of the national government matters that can be better attended to by the several states, if the people will insist on higher standards for their state legislatures.

THERE are comparatively few individuals who can reason clearly and accurately when the line of thought involved runs counter to their own, or generally accepted, beliefs. Thus, in the United States, where it is universally recognized that the scale of wages is in advance of that in most other countries in the world, and where the reward of labor today is almost as high, in proportion to the living expenses, as it has ever been before, there are relatively few people who care to face the situation thus brought about with the practical realization of its meaning. Rather, the additional income is spent, some of it carelessly, some of it extravagantly, much of it uselessly, and apparently many are not one whit better off than they were under less propitious circumstances. Moreover, when the proposal is made that a real effort should be made to advance the family's welfare by consistent saving, often a thousand and one objections will be raised in the endeavor to prove the impossibility of doing what is recommended.

Constantly, however, examples are coming to notice of the remarkable results that may be obtained by taking advantage of the opportunities that are presented in America to anyone who is in earnest and who cares to make the most of the possibilities. Thus, there lives in Mahaska County, Ia., a family, consisting of parents and twelve children, that has been in the United States just four years, having migrated from Holland to America, with practically no capital. Recently this family bought for \$60,000 the farm which heretofore it has been renting. This family is now rich from its own efforts. Its members have achieved in four years what many are wishing they might do, but are failing to accomplish, because they have not the necessary initiative. If half the money were saved and well invested that is frittered away by people who maintain they have not enough income to warrant them saving anything at all, there would be many more families in comfortable circumstances instead of in poverty than is the case at present.

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THE Duke of Buccleuch has disposed of his first-tier ten-seat box in the Royal Albert Hall, and anyone who can raise the money can have that desirable vantage-ground in the musical world of London on a lease that still has 949 years to run. The Royal Albert Hall is not as other buildings. When it was erected fifty years ago every original subscriber of £100 was allotted a seat on a lease of 999 years; two seats for £200, and so on in proportion. Some happy fathers have handed the seats down to their sons; some have given their seats away; others have sold them. The Duke of Buccleuch, after fifty years' tenacity, has paried with his first-tier ten-seat box. What can be done with it? Some propose reserving it for Macaulay's New Zealander when he comes to town; it will be so much more comfortable than the broken arch of London Bridge.

THERE is frequently a sizable gap between "what the public wants" and what the public gets, though sometimes it may be convenient to call it one and the same thing. But in sports the public makes no bones about getting what it pleases, and in that matter the London County Council has a contribution to offer. Its record of games in the parks within its jurisdiction shows that the games of tennis played in 1920 exceeded those played in 1905 by over 100,000. Or, to dispense with the figures, whereas in 1905 there was no charge for the games and the courts were little used, now there is a payment, play is limited to an hour for each party, and long queues are awaiting their turn for the courts. No other game has shown this increased popularity. Public favor goes to tennis, the simplest of ball games, that was played in fundamentally the same way in the far-off days of Arthurian romance. Is the public taste really so complex and sophisticated as purveyors of amusements would sometimes have us believe?

INTERNATIONAL good will is promoted in various ways. Treaties, parleys, exchange professorships and similar efforts help. Another means of ameliorating old animosities has been disclosed in the Far East. It is cookery. Tokuzo Akiyama of the Japanese Board of Imperial Cuisine has been sent to China to investigate typical Chinese cooking so that he can introduce it on the imperial table. It is said that the Prince Regent of Japan was so pleased with the Chinese food he tasted at Shanghai on a recent visit that he resolved on the Akiyama mission.

APPOINTMENT of a mistress-at-arms on the vessels operated by the United States lines fills a need to which many have long felt attention should be paid. This new appointee is to be virtually an official chaperon, and has been accorded the same powers as a master-at-arms, with the additional duties of looking after all girls who are traveling unattended. It would seem that these duties should carry much responsibility, and that those filling such a position have it in their power to do much good.

Socialism and Centralization